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NICARAGUA WILL PAY

On Condition That Corinto Be Evacuated

AND THE FLEET WITHDRAWN

The British Government Wants the Money Paid in the Presence of the Fleet.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, April 30.—The Nicaraguan government has formally decided to accede to the compromise proposition for a settlement of the pending troubles, and this decision has been communicated to the authorities at Washington and London.

Nicaragua agrees to pay £15,500 in London fifteen days from the time the British ships leave the harbor of Corinto. It now remains for Great Britain to agree to this condition.

Nicaragua's course is regarded as shifting onto Great Britain the further responsibility for any trouble. Positive assurances for the payment of the money have been given.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Managua dispatch stating that Nicaragua has agreed to a compromise, by which she will pay £15,500 on condition that Corinto be evacuated and that the British fleet be withdrawn, is accepted by the officials here as summing up the latest status of the subject.

Attention is now directed to London to see whether the condition of immediate evacuation will be granted. If it is, the trouble is practically at an end. If it is not, it is believed in diplomatic circles that it will cause a renewal of reports that Great Britain is not so much anxious to settle as to continue in active occupation of Corinto.

At the state department the news that Nicaragua would pay the $77,500 indemnity within fifteen days after the departure of the British troops was seemingly expected, though no direct advices had been received by the department. In fact Minister Baker is now in Costa Rica, and there is very little communication between this government and the legation at Managua. It was learned at the department that the acceptance by Nicaragua of the terms which have been proposed does not mean that the affair is settled. It is understood that Ambassador Bayard throughout the controversy has had to encounter the difficulty which is still presented. The British government wants the money paid in the presence of the British fleet at Corinto while the fleet is still there and the troops are in possion of the town. The British government, according to a state department official, wants the payment made as though under duress.

It is hoped, however, the offer made at the suggestion of the United States, and which Managua advises say have been satisfactory to the Nicaraguan government, will be agreed to by the British government, and assurances to this effect have been received. As to the possible arbitration of the remaining questions in dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua, it is understood the United States expects to be represented, and will probably be not refused by Great Britain. This, it is said, will not be allowed to interfere with the settlement of the £15,500 claim by payment within two weeks, as proposed.

LONDON, April 30.—It is learned from official sources that there has been no change in the attitude of Great Britain towards Nicaragua, the British government has no alternative but to insist upon a settlement of its demands and not to listen to any offers of a compromise. The United States, it was added, is not intervening in the matter. The report that the British warships Wild Swan and Satellite have been ordered to Paso de Cabellos and San Juan del Sur, and that Rear Admiral Stephenson has cabled to London saying that Corinto is a useless possession is unfounded. In regard to the report circulated by a news agency that it is the intention of Great Britain to seize the ports in Honduras in order to secure the payment of interest in a large outstanding loan is pointed out that it is contrary to the policy of the British government to take such action, or to interfere directly to collect interest on loans.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Two favorites was all the talent could land today, Joe Cotton and Royal Flush. Bob Isom threw a race away by a bad ride on Gypsette gelding.

Half mile, maiden 2-year-olds—Tiny wun, Lady Gray 2, Cardwell 3. Time, 0.51¼.

Six furlongs, selling—Del Norte won, Norblieh 2, Warrago 3. Time, 1.17.

Short six furlongs—Silver won, Gypsette gelding 2, Inkerman 3. Time, 1.16¼.

Six furlongs, inside course—Joe Cotton won, Sir Walter 2, Oharmer 3. Time, 1.20¾.

One mile, selling—Royal Flush won, Claudius 2, Century 3. Time, 1.40.

Half mile, maidens—Monitor won, Zeta 2, Senator Mahoney 3. Time, 0.50.

Japanese Celebration.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Japanese government has sent out a prospectus of the celebration of the eleventh centennial of the founding of the city of Kyoto, the Rome of the east, to which city the capital was removed from Nagaoka 1100 years ago. The national industrial exhibition accompanying the memorial celebration will be the fourth ever held in Japan.

Swindlers Identified.

STOCKTON, April 30.—John Emmett, a farmer of Centerville, Alameda county, arrived in Stockton today and identified Green and Smith, two of the men in jail here on a charge of having swindled Jacob Brack of Lodi out of $2000, as the men who beat him out of $2500 last February, by the same game that they worked on Brack.

Two More Children Cremated.

ATCHISON, Kan., April 30.—The home of Stanford Kimley in the country near here was burned during the temporary absence of Mr. and Mrs. Kimley, and their two children, aged 3 years and 15 months respectively, were cremated. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Villard Buys Property.

TACOMA, Wash., April 30.—Henry Villard, ex-North Pacific railroad magnate, bought $50,000 worth of property here today from the Tacoma Land Company. This purchase is regarded as another indication that Villard has again become allied with the Northern Pacific.

IMMIGRATION STASTISTICS.

Statement Prepared by the Bureau of Immigration.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A statement has been prepared at the bureau of immigration, which shows the number of immigrants which arrived in the United States for the nine months ending March 31st in each year for the last three years to have been as follows: 1893, 259,560; 1894, 218,648; 1895, 140,980.

The amount of money brought in by immigrants during the past nine months was $2,395,946.

Although this amount was known to have been brought in, it is believed that the money secreted and undiscovered by the officials may have been several times that amount.

Of the arrivals during the last nine months 21,564 came from Ireland; 21,100 from Germany; 19,150 from Russia proper; 16,125 from Italy, and 16,116 from England. Of those debarred from landing 1071 were paupers, or likely to become so. Eleven were shown to have been convicts and 353 contract laborers. Of those landed 19,092 could not either read or write.

A MONEY-MAKING SCHEME.

Frauds in Connection With the Entry of Chinese.

WASHINGTON, April 30. The secretary of the treasury has received from Special Agents Johnstown and Beane at Boise City, Idaho, a report of the results of their investigation in the alleged frauds in connection with the entry of Chinese into this country. The report states the investigation shows conclusively there has been for several years past an organized money-making conspiracy with a view to manufacturing certificates upon which Chinese laborers may be enabled to visit China and return to the United States as bona-fide merchants. In a majority of the cases the so-called merchants were found to be cooks and gardeners employed in and near Boise City. Nevertheless a large number of prominent citizens have vouched for the Chinese as merchants. The special agents are convinced that the business has been carried on as a money-making scheme. The grand jury failed, however, to bring in indictments against any of the parties.

ON SHORT RATIONS.

STARVATION FACES SAN FRANCISCO PRISONERS.

The Men Will Get the Last Meal the Superintendent has This Morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The condition of affairs at the branch county jail today assumed a more serious aspect. When the 262 inmates left the dining-room tables at 5 o'clock they had disposed of the last morsels of food that could be scraped together for an evening meal, and when they have taken breakfast in the morning of cornmeal mush, syrup, potatoes and coffee, they will have eaten the last food the larder contains. Then, if no relief comes, starvation faces the prisoners. None are more painfully aware of this fact than the prisoners themselves. Superintendent Clarkson was as much exercised as the prisoners in his care, and, as he stood in the empty pantry, said: "In the morning the men will get the last meal we have for them. It will consist of some mush, potatoes and coffee, and then our supplies are all gone. Until they send some new supplies, I don't know what I am going to do. I cannot turn the prisoners loose upon the world, for Sheriff Whelan is held responsible for their safe keeping, under heavy bonds, and yet I cannot lock them up here and let them starve.

"I took the men from their work today and put them on short rations. The horses were turned out into the field to graze, for not one ounce of fodder is left.

"I tell you this is getting to be mighty serious business and it's about time something turned up."

At the Almshouse they are not so badly fixed. With the exception of bread and potatoes, which will last them through tomorrow, they will have provisions enough to carry them to the end of the week. The city hospital is even better supplied.

The fire department supplies of horse feed will be completely exhausted by tomorrow morning. The horses have only been kept from going hungry so far by feeding half rations and dividing the odds and ends of hay among the horses. The last straw will be eaten up in the morning.

Auditor Broderick has evolved a plan to bring the contractors to terms. He will refuse to audit their April bills unless they fulfill their contracts, and with the money thus withheld, supplies will be purchased and charged up to the contractors.

WARD CONVICTED.

The Jury Finds Him Guilty of Bribing Supervisors.

STOCKTON, April 30.—Charles W. Ward, ex-superintendent of the San Joaquin county hospital, who was indicted with Dr. Charles Bulson, ex-county physician, on a charge of having bribed Supervisor Brown to vote for hospital plans submitted by Architect George Rushforth, was found guilty tonight by the jury before which he was tried. The only evidence the defense introduced was that of ex-County Clerk Tolland and Supervisor Carson, who said that Brown had opposed and voted against Rushforth's plans. The district attorney scored Supervisor Brown in his remarks to the jury, and said the supervisor was not fit to hold the office to which the people had elected him. The jury went out at 2.45, and returned its verdict at 9 o'clock. Dr. Bulson's trial is set for next week, but it may not take place until the next regular term of court, as the present venire of jurymen has been exhausted.

A Plea for Wilde.

LONDON, April 30.—Sir Edward Clark in conclusion to the jury contended that there was no real evidence against Wilde except that of blackmailers whose testimony should be utterly discredited. Counsel then appealed to the jury not to convict his client unless the evidence against him was overwhelming, and asked the jury to liberate from a terrible position "one of the most renowned, accomplished men of letters."

Fierce Fire in Wisconsin.

BARABOO, Wis., April 30.—A fierce fire is raging in the woods on the bluffs south of this city, and considerable property has been destroyed.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY

An Injured Husband's Swift Vengeance.

TWO PROMINENT PEOPLE DEAD

One the Governor's Son and Private Secretary and the Other Mrs. Fulton Gordon.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—At separate undertaking establishments in this city lie the bodies of perhaps two of the most prominent people in the state of Kentucky, one, that of Archie Brown, son and private secretary to Kentucky's chief executive; the other of Mrs. Fulton Gordon, prominent because of her remarkable beauty and excellent family connections. The story is a sad one, and has caused one of the greatest sensations this city or state has ever been called upon to chronicle. The following telegram found in Mr. Brown's pocket no doubt is the direct cause of the double murder.

"LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 28, 1895.

"To Archie D. Brown, Governor's Private Secretary, Frankfort:—Do not write any more. Come Tuesday. Meet me at S. (Signed:) P. M. C."

Upon receipt of the above telegram Dr. Brown came to Louisville and proceeded to the appointed place, an evil resort at 1205 Madison street, where at 12.30 o'clock today the tragedy occurred. At noon Brown, with Gordon's wife, knocked at the front door of Lucien Smith's Madison street house. They were admitted by Mattie Mittington, a colored woman, and immediately repaired to the upstairs front room, which had been previously engaged. Thirty minutes later a man knocked at the door of the house and was admitted. This was Fulton Gordon. He engaged the front lower room, saying a woman would join him shortly. The man closed all the doors, and a few minutes later a commotion was heard above, followed by a succession of pistol shots. Then there was a hurried movement down stairs as Mrs. Gordon fled from the scene. A few more shots rang out, and she fell dead on the porch in the rear yard. Gordon left the house immediately, and a few minutes later Brown's corpse was found in the upstairs room. Policeman Reilly and Lapaille rushed down Walnut street, and saw a man running for a buggy tied to a post at the corner of West street.

"The man was covered with blood," said Officer Reilly, "and I immediately jumped at the conclusion that he was the murderer.

"Gordon, for he turned out to be Gordon, said to me, 'I shot both of them. I caught them in the act. They are both dead. I am shot, too. Come with me, and I'll show you where they are.'

"Gordon was pale as a ghost, and evidently very weak. Lapaille, myself and Gordon walked to the house. Just as we got inside the front door Gordon staggered and was about to fall, when I caught him. He was in a fainting condition. I summoned the ambulance, and as soon as possible we sent Gordon to jail. Gordon had little difficulty in getting into the room, as the fact that there are no broken locks indicate that the entry was left unlatched. As soon as Gordon gained access a desperate duel evidently began. Brown had a 38-calibre revolver, which was empty after the tragedy. Gordon must have had two pistols, as six bullets pierced Brown's body, and three of them pierced Mrs. Gordon. The bed on which Mr. Brown and Mrs. Gordon lay was covered with blood, showing that one or both had been shot while in that position, or in the struggle one or more of the wounded had fallen there. Gordon himself was covered with blood, most of which doubtless was the result of contact with his antagonist.

What part, if any, Mrs. Gordon took in the encounter her husband only is in a position to say. Two bullets are imbedded in the door, several went through a window, three are buried in the wall and two are in the ceiling. The walls are smeared with blood. The dingy carpet on the floor is saturated with gore, and the furniture was badly broken in the fray. Brown's body presented a horrible appearance, being covered with blood. There was no clothing on the body except a pair of drawers and a pair of socks. There were three wounds in the breast, one of them being over the region of the heart; two in the head, one being in the center of the forehead, and another in the center of the stomach, and still another in the right arm.

Mrs. Gordon's body was found on the cellar door, face downward, clothed only in a chemise and a skirt. She was in her stocking feet. Her hair was loose and hanging about her head in a tangled mass. Her bosom was covered with blood, and her skirt was covered with it.

To Construct a Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Articles of incorporation of the Alameda and San Joaquin Railroad Company have been filed with the county clerk. The object of the company is to construct and operate a road thirty miles long in Alameda, San Joaquin and Contra Costa counties. The route to be traversed by the company commences near the coal mines of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Coal Company in Alameda county, thence in a southeasterly direction through township three, thence in a northwesterly direction in San Joaquin county, and thence in a northerly direction to a point on the San Joaquin division near the dividing line between San Joaquin and Contra Costa counties. The directors are John Treadwell, R. J. Fry, J. D. Brown and Brode M. Bradford. The capital stock is $500,000, of which $30,000 has been subscribed.

Latest Cordage Combine.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The Evening Post gives the details of the latest combine formed by the cordage people. Their plan is to control the supply and price of all the raw material used by the cordage companies, by giving to one man or one company the authority to purchase and sell it. All of the companies will get their supply of raw material from this one source, and will get it at the same price. It is believed that this will result in a reduction in the price of raw materials, and do away with much competition between the cordage companies. The adoption of the plan is said to be assured.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Wheat—Very dull; December, 97½c; May, 99c.

Barley—Very dull; May, 63c.

Corn, $1.20.

Bran, $14.50 a ton.

TWO OUTLAWS KILLED

In a Fight With Deputy Marshals.

LARGE REWARDS FOR THEM

Part of the Gang That Held up the Rock Island Train at Dover Some Time Ago.

GUTHRIE, O. T., May 2.—At Spengle's undertaking house in this city lie the bodies of two of the most notorious desperadoes of the Dalton-Doolin gang. The dead men stretched on two board's are George Newcomb, alias "Bitter Creek," alias "Slaughter Kid," and Charley Pierce, alias "Dynamite Dick."

The advent of the officers with the remains of the outlaws was a complete surprise to the community, as no one had been apprised of the fact that the bandits were being pursued, much less that there had been a fight and that two of them had been killed. They were brought in just as they were when killed, in full clothes, with their boots and spurs on and armed to the teeth. Besides Winchesters, each had on a revolver apiece and belts of cartridges for both instruments of death. As their clothes were cut off their bodies it was seen that "Dynamite Dick" had at least thirty buckshot in him, while two Winchester balls let the life out of "Bitter Creek."

"Dynamite Dick" was shot all over, but mostly in the right shoulder and side, although he had fully six shot in his stomach, as many in one foot; one of his eyes was open, as though he had been in the act of taking sight along a Winchester. One Winchester bullet struck "Bitter Creek" in the forehead, and tore out his brains at the back of his head, and the other hit his hand as he was pulling the trigger.

Marshal Mix does not want to say much about the killing, as the marshals who did the work are still after other men. The outlaws were killed at the southeast corner of Pawnee county at the house of the Dunn brothers near Ingalls, the old rendezvous of the outlaws. They were killed by Deputy Marshal Schaffer at the head of six other marshals. The bandits went the Dunns' house about 8 o'clock last evening. It being moonlight, they were easily seen, and "Dynamite Dick" was killed outright, being filled full of buckshot. "Bitter Creek" made a fight, and two Winchester balls felled his horse before he could pull the trigger of his gun.

The two men killed are a part of the gang that held up the Rock Island train at Dover some time ago. They had been chased ever since. Charles Pierce, alias "Dynamite Dick," is a half brother to "Tulsa Jack," who was killed in the Cheyenne country by Deputy Marshal W. Banks. The express companies have big rewards offered for these outlaws. The bodies were embalmed and the express detectives wired for.

Deputy Banks saw the bodies and recognized them. Oscar Halsell recognized "Bitter Creek." The outlaw used to herd cattle for him. O. F. Hicks, a cowboy, looked at him and said he bunched cattle with him several years ago. The horses of the outlaws were killed. Their saddles and guns were brought to this city. None of the marshals were hurt.

Santa Cruz Soldiers' Home.

SANTA CRUZ, May 2.—At the recent G.A.R. encampment at Sacramento nothing was done towards making donations for the Soldier's Home in this city, to be erected by the ladies of the G.A.R. Several sites had been offered, but no movement was made towards accepting any of them. Now it is learned that Mrs. Nettie Gunlock, national president of the ladies of the G.A.R., proposes to purchase one of the sites and erect a residence thereon, and then when sufficient money for the home is raised, to deed the land to the ladies of the G.A.R. Already there have been subscriptions given, and more are promised when the site is chosen.

THE VALLEY RAILROAD

PROGRESS OF THE PRELIMINARY SURVEY.

The Agreement Between the Managers and the Stockton People Reduced to Writing.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—By tomorrow morning the preliminary surveys of the Valley road will have progressed as far beyond Stockton as the Stanislaus river, and these being completed, the location surveys will be commenced at once. The preliminary surveys are for the purpose of ascertaining the best routes through the country and finally selecting the line which the road is to follow; the location surveys are for the purpose of exactly locating all the curves and grades and for mapping out the line so that work may be commenced at once. When the location surveys have been finished as far as the Stanislaus river, the preliminary surveys will be continued on down the valley.

The agreement between the people of Stockton and the management of the road has been reduced to writing. The terms are just such as have heretofore been agreed to, and which to a great extent have been published. On the part of the road it is agreed that the construction of the roadbed will be commenced within sixty days from the time the rights of way and the city's subscriptions are turned over, and that it will be prosecuted continuously until the entire road is completed, and that the road will then be at once put in operation, unless something unforseen happens to delay the work.

In consideration of this agreement by the railroad the city of Stockton agrees to furnish a right of way through the city and through San Joaquin county, the same to be 100 feet wide; that the people will subscribe for $100,000 worth of stock and that in all ways they will assist the road to obtain whatever additional franchises it may wish or be willing to accept. All this they agree to do within sixty days. The road agrees also that it will not divert the property conveyed to it from any of the uses for which it is incorporated and that it will take all proceedings necessary to condemn the rights of way conveyed to it, the cost of such litigation and the values of land so condemned to be paid by the city.

EXAMINATION CLOSED

Motion to Dismiss Durrant's Case Denied.

DEFENDANT ALSO REFUSED BAIL

Judge Conlan Will Deliver His Opinion Next Thursday Morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The preliminary examination of Theodore Durrant for the murder of Minnie Williams is all in, and Police Judge Conlan will deliver his opinion next Thursday morning. He denied, for the time being, a motion of defendant's counsel to dismiss the case, and also refused to admit Durrant to bail. When Durrant was taken to the courtroom today he looked pale and worn, his confinement apparently beginning to tell on his health.

Dr. J. S. Barrett, who performed the autopsy on the body of Minnie Williams, was on the stand, and was cross-examined for hours by the defense. He stated Miss Williams died from asphyxiation and hemorrhage, the former caused by rags forced down her throat, and the hemorrhage by the severing of arteries in her wrists. Other wounds in various parts of her body were inflicted after death.

C. T. Hills testified that a man resembling Durrant met a woman answering Miss Williams' description near Emmanuel church on Good Friday night, walked rapidly down the street and disappeared inside the dark church. He watched them intently, because at first he thought the woman was his wife keeping an appointment with another man. When he went home, however, he found his wife there. He examined the entrances and exits of the church next day, and found that the pair could not have left the church while he watched and escaped his observation.

THE WILDE JURY.

It Could Not Agree Upon a Verdict.

LONDON, May 1.—In Old Bailey court today Justice Charles summed up the case against Oscar Wilde and Alfred Taylor. The Justice in so doing said that counsel for the prosecution acted wisely in withdrawing the charge of conspiracy brought against Wilde, as he would have ordered the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty on that specification. The jury retired at 1.30 p.m. but could not agree on a verdict. When the news of the disagreement reached the outside of the court there was great excitement. Wilde will be tried again at the next session of the Central criminal court.

CLEVELAND'S COURSE

IN REGARD TO THE SEIZURE AT CORINTO

Condemned by the New York Legislature by a Vote of 91 Ayes to 15 Noes.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—Resolutions in condemnation of the administration at Washington for its action in regard to the seizure at Corinto, Nicaragua, were adopted by the assembly today, under suspension of the rules, the vote standing 91 ayes and 15 nayes, one Democrat voting with the Republicans. The resolutions were offered by Representative Ainturorth, the Republican leader in the assembly. They recite in preamble the recent events in the republic of Nicaragua and the action of the British government in occupying the soil and declare that such forcible interference by a European monarchy in the affairs and authority of a member of the great sisterhood of American republics is an open and flagrant violation of the Monroe doctrine. The resolution concludes as follows:

"Resolved, By the senate and assembly of the state of New York that we condemn and denounce the dilatoriness and lack of national patriotic spirit which has characterized the administration at Washington in dealing with this complication, and

"Resolved, That we regard as a betrayal of fundamental American principles the omission and neglect of the present chief executive and the whole of the department of state to interpose resolutely and effectively against such forcible invasion of a sister republic against such infraction of the principle and precept of the Monroe doctrine."

MURDERERS REPRIEVED.

The Governor Postpones the Execution of Collins and Murasco.

SACRAMENTO, May 1.—Governor Budd today reprieved Patrick J. Collins, sentenced to be hanged for killing his wife in San Francisco on October 9, 1893, and Rico Murasco, also sentenced to be hanged for killing a man near Vacaville on April 27, 1894. Both men were reprieved until June 7th.

Applications for commutation of sentences had been made in both cases. In the case of Collins the governor had appointed today as the day on which the attorneys might endeavor to show him why he should commute the condemned man to life imprisonment. The attorneys notified the governor that they did not have the opportunity to lay the matter before him and could not have done so in the time allowed. The governor states that for these reasons he has granted the reprieve.

In Murasco's case the governor states that the condemned man's attorneys were notified several times that the hearing of the application for a commutation of sentence to life imprisonment had been set for a certain date, and that upon the day the hearing was to have been had, Murasco's attorneys telegraphed that they could not be present. The governor notified them to present to him whatever additional evidence they have, and this must be done by the 20th instant. He stated last night that he had granted all the delay he is going to in the case because the testimony for a commutation, as presented to him, was not sufficient to warrant him in interfering with the sentence of death.

Persons with means large or small should come to Fresno county if seeking new homes.

PRACTICALLY SETTLED

Great Britain Accepts Nicaragua's Terms.

CORINTO TO BE EVACUATED

Fifteen Days Thereafter Nicaragua Agrees to Pay the Money in London.

LONDON, May 1.—It is learned on good authority that Great Britain has agreed to the proposed settlement of her dispute with Nicaragua. The payment of indemnity is guaranteed. It is said the affair has been practically settled.

MANAGUA, May 1.—The Honduras government has given assurance to Nicaragua that her troops will be at the disposal of Nicaragua should they be necessary. This is the only tender of troops that has been made by Central American republics. The offer from Honduras is not likely to be accepted, owing to the present favorable turn of affairs, but at one time there was a prospect of concerted action by the forces of the two countries. The good offices of the minister of Honduras, minister of Guatemala and all other Central American states are being exerted at Washington and London to secure a peaceful settlement.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The guarantee of the payment by Nicaragua of interest as required by Great Britain will be made in the simplest manner possible, so that there appears to be no further obstacle between the two countries as to the final adjustment. The guarantee will be in one of the several forms as follows:

First—The promise of the Nicaraguan government which, inasmuch as the government has never defaulted in its obligation, is of itself regarded as a guarantee.

Second—The Bank of Nicaragua, a national institution, with recognized standing in London, will, if need be, give the guarantee.

Third—The republic of Guatemala, one of the richest Central American states, stands ready to deposit £15,500 in a London bank if necessary.

Fourth—The Nicaragua Canal Company, whose word in London will be acceptable in the highest financial circles, will give either the guarantee or cash if need be.

Besides these guarantees, any one of which is available and is regarded as ample, the Nicaraguan authorities are said to have actual funds immediately available without calling for outside help. A guarantee by the United States is not regarded as essential under the foregoing circumstances.

The final proposition as now concluded between Nicaragua and Great Britain will therefore be as follows:

Great Britain agrees to immediately evacuate Corinto and withdraw her fleet. Nicaragua agrees to pay the 15,500 pounds in London fifteen days from the sailing of the fleet from Corinto. According to these terms the fifteen days do not begin to run until the actual sailing of the fleet. The latter feature was insisted upon by Nicaragua as a means of checking popular agitation, and as a step toward maintaining her dignity.

Dr. Guzman called at the state department at 11 o'clock today. Up to that time he had not received official confirmation of Great Britain's acceptance, although the correctness of the official advices was not questioned. From the British standpoint the acceptance of the compromise and the immediate evacuation of Corinto establishes the good faith of Great Britain in her declaration that there was no purpose of occupying territory. From the first the British authorities have assured Ambassador Bayard and the latter has so advised Secretary Gresham that there was no purpose of aggression, or of securing a foothold in Nicaragua. The only purpose, Earl Kimberly has said, was to collect a debt by such force as was necessary and then depart.

Nicaragua, notwithstanding these assurances, has maintained that the collection of $77,500 was merely a covert means of occupying her territory. This view has prevailed very widely here, even in some official quarters, although the policy of the government has been to accept in good faith Great Britain's representations.

The withdrawal of troops from Corinto and the departure of the fleet not only ends all question of British territorial extension in Nicaragua, but also puts at rest the fears entertained that the control of the canal route would be seriously affected by the proximity of British forces.

The affair has cost Nicaragua more than the original $77,500. It was necessary to raise 3000 troops at a cost of $3000 per day. The abandonment of Corinto as a customs point has also resulted in much loss. The disturbance to business and commerce is a loss which cannot be measured in dollars.

May Appear Without Skirts.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 1.—The bill forbidding the appearance of woman upon the stage unless attired in skirts failed in the assembly today. The vote was 55 ayes and 71 nayes, not the constitutional majority. The Gray racing bill is also defeated in the senate by 13 ayes and 6 nays.

Earthquake Shock at Lakeport.

LAKEPORT, May 1.—Quite a severe shock of earthquake was felt here at 2.30 this morning. The vibrations came from west to east, and lasted from five to seven seconds. No damage was done. The recent rains are the making of this country.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

Most Perfect Made.
40 Years the Standard.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S

COPPER RIVETED CLOTHING
EVERY GARMENT GUARANTEED.
FACTORY - SAN FRANCISCO - CALIFORNIA.

A FEARFUL CYCLONE

Seven Persons Reported Killed Outright.

MANY SERIOUSLY INJURED

Twenty Residences Completely Destroyed Wheat Fields Strewn With Dead Stock.

WICHITA, Kas., May 1.—A special from Halstead, Kas., says: At 4:30 o'clock this afternoon a fearful cyclone devastated a strip of country several hundred yards wide and at least sixteen miles in length, killing six persons outright and seriously injuring several others, while many have received slight injuries.

The cyclone first struck the house of Mrs. Fry, a widow lady who lives about nine miles southwest of Halstead, completely destroying it, but only slightly injuring Mrs. Fry.

It next picked up the house of John Suitz and scattered it in every direction.

The fine two-story house of Joseph Weir, which had only recently been built at a cost of $2000, was entirely swept away, killing Mrs. Weir, Grace Weir, aged 11, Hermann Weir, aged 5, and a 5-weeks-old baby. Mr. Weir, who left the house when the cyclone struck, was about fifty yards away and clung to a tree. He received injuries which may prove fatal. Joseph Weir Jr. and sister Maud were the only ones in the family who took to the cellar, escaping with only slight bruises.

The next house in the path of the storm was that of James Armstrong, which was completely wiped from the face of the earth, and Mr. Armstrong was killed, Mrs. Armstrong probably fatally injured, and Grandma Chaping, who was there sick in bed, was killed.

About 100 yards from this house the large two-story residence of B. E. Frizzel was picked up, as was also a large two-story house of J. R. Frizzel across the road, and both, together with all the outbuildings, were completely swept away. The families of both the Frizzels escaped injury except Mrs. J. R. Frizzel, who is considerably bruised about the head.

The next place visited was the home of Captain William White, which was only partially destroyed. Across the road from White's the house of C. Hillstone was carried away, and Mrs. Hillstone received injuries, but she is not considered seriously hurt.

Spencer Ross' house was in the line of the tornado, and was carried away, as was the home of A. S. Powell, at which place Miss Daisy Neff and Mrs. J. A. Commons were considerably injured. In Hege district school had just been dismissed, and through Mr. Hege's foresight the children were hurried out of the path of the storm along with his family. Had he not so taken care of them, there would have been great loss of life.

The fury of the storm seems to have done its worst about five miles west of Halstead, where all six of the persons were killed in the Frizzel home. Dead horses, cattle and hogs and chickens are scattered all over the wheat fields. Those who first saw the fearful disaster coming say that it made very slow progress, traveling no faster than a person could run, but it seemed to waver first in one direction, then in another. Had it not been so the Weir family could have gone to the orchard east of the house, where they would have escaped.

The cyclone could be plainly seen from town, and the Santa Fe passenger No. 5 waited in the Halstead yards until it crossed the track. It blew down several telegraph poles in its wild career across the country. As far as heard from, the storm covered a distance of eighteen miles across the country from southwest to northeast. Twenty residences, nearly all of them large ones, were completely destroyed.

The loss will fall not far less than $300,000, besides the six deaths and the injured, two or three of whom will probably die.

Physicians from Halstead went to the relief of the injured, and local assistance is being sent to the suffering families. Everybody in the track of the storm lost everything and relief will probably have to be called for, although only as a last resort.

Miss Daisy Neff, aged 16, has since died from her injuries.

Herman Sparf Acquitted.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Herman Sparf, one of three of the crew of the American bark Hesper, who were found guilty of the murder of First Mate Maurice Fitzgerald on the high seas in 1893, has had a second trial, and today the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. The testimony against him was not very strong, his connection with the affair being in the assistance he rendered in throwing the mate's body overboard. St. Clair is under sentence of death in San Quentin, and Hansen will soon be sentenced to death.

The Carson Mint.

CARSON, Nev., May 1.—It was reported this afternoon that a draft had been made on all hands in the mint, save those in the assay office, the cashier and melter. Superintendent Adams said no such draft had been made. Orders had been received from Washington to that effect, but he had not issued them as superintendent. Workmen are sealing up vaults under Inspector Mason's supervision this afternoon.

Chinese-Japanese Peace Treaty.

LONDON, May 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Peking says: No decision has yet been reached in regard to the ratification of the treaty of peace. Li Hung Chang, the senior Chinese peace envoy, has arrived in Peking, and has been given an audience by the emperor; but what action was agreed upon, if any, is a court secret. No edict has yet been publishing concerning the result of the deliberations.

THE LAMONT INQUEST

Durrant Charged With the Murder.

A MISSING LINK SUPPLIED

The Police and District Attorney Confident of a Conviction. Two New Witnesses.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The inquest upon the body of Blanche Lamont occupied less than three hours today, but the evidence developed was considered convincing and the jury returned a verdict charging Durrant with her murder. Two new witnesses were produced at the inquest and testified briefly, but it is evident that the prosecution is holding as much of its evidence as is possible in reserve.

Until today no one had been produced who saw Durrant in the vicinity of Emmanuel Baptist church with the murdered girl on the afternoon of April 3d. This missing link, seemingly all that was lacking to complete the chain of circumstances fastening the terrible crimes upon the medical student, was supplied at the inquest.

Martin Quinlan, an attorney, gave direct and positive testimony that he saw Durrant and a girl, tallying exactly with the description of Miss Lamont, walking toward the church and only a few yards distant at 5.10 o'clock on the afternoon she disappeared. Quinlan explained that he was waiting to keep an appointment with one Clarke, who corroborated Quinlan's statement. These witnesses furnished the sensation of the day, but Durrant maintained his stolid indifference during their testimony.

The police and the district attorney are confident of a conviction, stating that they did not put in nearly all of their case at the inquest.

Mrs. C. G. Noble, aunt of the murdered girl, testified as to the frequency of Durrant's visits at their house and his attentions to her niece. Durrant had proposed marriage to Blanche last December, but the girl learned he was engaged to another young woman.

C. G. Noble, an uncle of Blanche, testified that Durrant had suggested after her disappearance that Blanche was probably in a house of ill-fame, and offering to search for her among the disreputable houses.

A street car conductor and three school girls identified Durrant as the man who had escorted Blanche from the school, taking the car to the point of transfer en route for her home.

George R. King, organist of Emmanuel church, with evident efforts to shield Durrant, repeated the story of seeing him in the church, sick and faint, late on the afternoon Blanche disappeared.

Dr. I. S. Barrett, who performed the autopsy, stated that Blanche died of asphyxiation. He said it was impossible for her to have been in a delicate condition. Seven of the strangler's finger nail wounds were on one side of her neck and five on the other.

Detectives told of Durrant's contradictory statements concerning his whereabouts the day Blanche disappeared and the extent of his acquaintance with her, and the case went to the jury with unexpected celerity.

Grain Market Paralyzed.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—The announcement that 200,000 tons of syndicate wheat, reputedly cornered by the late James G. Fair, would be placed on the market forthwith, together with the peculiar disappearance of C. S. Smith, cashier and bookkeeper for L. W. McGlauflin & Co., who acted as Fair's broker, had the effect of paralyzing the local grain market. It is said that a trio of skillful brokers, C. B. Stone and Messrs. Dutard and McGlauflin will handle the sale of the wheat. This will clear up the mystery that hung over the local grain market in 1887, after George Branders' vain attempt, through the Nevada bank to corner all the wheat in the state. It is now understood that with Smith disappeared not only one, but several important books of McGlauflin & Co., although the firm does not admit this or other loss. The police have discontinued their search for the missing cashier, McGlauflin & Co. having informed them there is no need for further investigation.

Senator Jones' Opinion.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Senator Jones of Arkansas, one of the members of the United States delegation to the proposed international monetary conference, has returned to Washington. He says he knows of no progress making toward the holding of such a conference, and in an interview expressed the opinion that the next Democratic national platform would declare unequivocally for free silver, independent of action by the nations, and that the Republican platform would declare in favor of bimetallism and an international agreement.

Suicide of a Steamboat Man.

TACOMA, Wash., May 1.—Captain James H. O'Hara, one of the best-known steamboat men in the Northwest, committed suicide by taking morphine during a fit of despondency. During the war he served with the Louisiana Tigers.

Los Angeles Embezzler Caught.

KANSAS CITY, May 1.—J. W. Hall, wanted in Los Angeles, Cal., for alleged embezzlement, is under arrest in Trenton, Mo., awaiting the arrival of California officers who will take him back to Los Angeles.

First Box of Apricots Shipped.

SACRAMENTO, April 30.—The Earl Fruit Company shipped to Chicago the first box of apricots from California today. They came from C. W. Hinckley's orchard at Winters.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.
J. W. SHERER, Editor and Manager.

The Great Newspaper of Central California, 926 and 928 J Street.

Largest Circulation. - The Most News, TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. (Strictly in Advance)

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Weekly Republican, six months, by mail... 1 25

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Daily Republican, six months, by mail..... 3 00

COXEY says that Carl Browne have started a daily paper at Massillon, Ohio. Coxey is spoken of as a possible Populist candidate for President, and in the event of his election it would naturally be expected that Browne would come in for an important place in the cabinet.

THE Modesto Banner is non est. It was a good enough local paper, but in such times as these, and in a place of the size of Modesto, a third newspaper is not "a long-felt want." Editor Higgins has the REPUBLICAN'S sympathy. He did the best he could, but the field is not there.

A MASS meeting was held at Merced last evening to prepare for an appropriate celebration of the national holiday. This brings to mind the fact that Fresno should have a rousing celebration this year, and that it is none too early to begin laying the plans therefor. New California should be patriotic.

THE Expositor is certainly to be congratulated on its suddenly acquired influence, by which it claims to compel Republican officials to enforce the law. It is a matter of record that its attempts to induce a Democratic official to perform his duty were a spectacular fizzle. It is just possible, however, that the intention of the officer in that respect may have a good deal to do with it.

THE Expositor is informed that this paper has not undertaken the defense of Trustee Spinney in any particular. He does not need any defense, either from the attacks which are being made upon him by the Expositor or the gang of political jobbers who forced his election as mayor of the city by votes of Democratic trustees. Dirty abuse from such a quarter is in the nature of a compliment to its recipient.

THAT is very cheering news that the Cleveland administration does not intend to abandon the Monroe doctrine, after all, but is waiting anxiously for the British lion to go far enough in robbing the little republican henroost so that we can with diplomatic safety grab it by the tail and twist the thing all out of shape. Just let everybody be quiet now while the bloody beast is getting himself in good shape to get badly used up.

JOHN C. QUINN, ex-Collector of Internal Revenue, has been investigating the question of Chinese immigration, and makes a calculation that during the past forty years Chinese residents of the United States have sent out of this country $1,400,000,000, or more than double the amount of gold now in circulation in the United States. If Mr. Quinn's estimate is correct it certainly justifies his conclusion that the Mongolians are sapping the vitality of the country.

IT is somewhat surprising, but nevertheless a fact, that irrigated land of first quality can be had at lower prices in Fresno county than in any other portion of the San Joaquin valley, situation considered, or in any other portion of the state for that matter. So far as this valley is concerned, the reason is that millionaire land monopolists hold large bodies of the best land in many localities, and will not sell it at prices which will induce smaller owners to part with a portion of their holdings, many of whom desire money to improve small farms. As good land as can be found anywhere in the state, with perpetual water right, can be had in this county at prices ranging from $40 to $75 per acre.

COUNTRY PAPERS.

The Sacramento Bee pays the following tribute to country newspapers:

The papers published in the smaller towns of California are so far ahead of those issued under similar conditions in the East that no comparison between them can be made. Some of the very best things to be found in journalism in this state may trace their origin to the columns of the unpretentious country newspaper. The refreshing breeze of the village appears to be conducive to healthy ideas and lucidity of expression. The country newspaper deserves well of the people whom it addresses. It has brought to general notice many a town whose existence on the map had been almost unknown save to the inhabitants. It is the agency which keeps the more or less remote settlement in touch with the outside world. It is the promoter which does more to "whoop-up" and draw capital and population to its locality than all other influences combined. Take away the small daily or weekly paper from the town of 2000 or 5000 population and you have sent that town twenty years back on the road of progress. The duty of the people of the smaller town and the country surrounding is to take the local paper, and the duty of the local paper to the people of the surrounding country is to give them every inch of news it can squeeze into its columns.

This is a rare tribute from one of the leading papers of California, but it is deserved. The California provincial paper is far and away ahead of those published in towns of equal size in the East. Nothing more than a comparison is needed to convince anybody of the truth of this assertion. There comes to the writer each week from his old home in the East—a town of 2000 inhabitants—a country paper. It is a fairly representative eastern paper, but we doubt if there is a town of 1000 inhabitants in this state that has not a better. Certainly those in towns of equal size here are vastly better.

The interior Californian publisher ordinarily put his entire income into his paper. This may be a mistake, but it is a commendable one in that it redounds to the benefit of his town. More, this is a spirit which deserves encouragement. It deserves it in whatever line of industry it is displayed, but especially so in connection with a newspaper, which from day to day or week to week is engaged in advertising a community and its resources to the world. California country papers should be well patronized, for, whether you know it or not, they are especially meritorious.

A number of moonlight outings are being arranged for the end of the ensuing week.

NEW CALIFORNIA.

We hear much of New San Francisco in these days. Pick up a Sacramento paper and you shall read of New Sacramento. In other papers you will be told of a New Stockton, a New San Jose and a multitude of New cities, towns and villages of familiar names. In brief, it is a New California that is announcing itself to the world.

There is a little of bombast about this universal claim, but it is the right kind of bombast because it is based on a genuine disposition to do, to surmount and to progress. It is a fact that northern and central California have for years been in a too lethargic condition. The citizen of this country who traveled recognized this truth, and regretted it. But it is equally a fact that the people have now aroused and propose to throw off somnolence.

Would you know the cause of this awakening? For many years the transportation facilities of the state have been practically in the hands of one railroad company, and its rate policy has been to impose "all that the traffic will bear." The traffic bore so much as to leave the producers little to show for their labor. Frequently protests were heard, but they availed nothing. Legislators were bought, and if by chance a law was enacted that was unsatisfactory to the railroad it was calmly disregarded, as in the case of the stop-over privilege for which Dr. Robinson of Alameda is so valiantly fighting. Railroad commissioners were notoriously the tools of the great corporation. Finally the people became hopeless, and sank into that condition of lethargy which hopelessness begets.

Those things are mentioned not because the REPUBLICAN courts the reputation of being inimical to the Southern Pacific Company. It means, indeed, to be absolutely just in its treatment of that corporation; to praise where praise is due, and to condemn where condemnation should be heard. But the facts are as stated, and a comprehension of them is necessary to a realization of the causes which led to the New California movement.

There came the day when it became evident that a competing railroad would be built; the character of the movement and the names of the chief promoters all indicated that the new and great enterprise was on a solid basis. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and no sooner did the people see ahead a prospective end of one-railroad domination than they awoke to new life and energy. Then began to be heard that cry of "New San Francisco," "New Sacramento," "New Stockton," "New California," which begins to sound pleasingly familiar to our ears. Men began to talk of the future in other than saddened voices, and we began to feel that life still thrilled in our veins. The dawn of an era of hope was with us.

If the competing railroad—which will be built should give to us no genuine competition—which we do not anticipate—it will nevertheless have been beneficial to California in giving to her citizens this fresh hold on life which all of us feel is now ours. Hope is a hard plant to kill, and once thoroughly arouse a people they sleep not soon again. There is plea for action in the very thought that the railroad is coming. Let the laying of rails begin and that plea will be trebled or quadrupled in its intensity. Imagine your feelings when first the headlight of a locomotive shines Fresno-ward along the steel rails of a competing road.

Nor will the benefit to California be confined to the great valley which the road will traverse. Its line will not touch Sacramento, yet already the Capital city is insistently proclaiming that a new era is with it. It would be impossible to arouse the San Joaquin valley to new vigor without also awaking and benefiting the entire state. The bond between us all is close, and an absolutely selfish interest would be an impossibility. Give this central valley adequate and just transportation facilities, and the impulse to new life would be felt from Siskiyou to San Diego.

New, united and progressive California is a fact; it remains with her citizens to see to it that the spirit of enterprise is not ephemeral.

DOING GOOD WORK.

The newly organized Chamber of Commerce is to be commended for the active interest it is taking in matters affecting the welfare of this city and county. Its membership is an active one, and its meetings are attended by leading business men of the city. Last night the subject of sewer extension was taken up, and a resolution was adopted unanimously indorsing the proposition to issue bonds in the amount of $40,000 to do that work. This shows that the organization is strictly in favor of needed public improvements and will lend its influence to securing them.

It is also taking an active interest in seeking a remedy for the recent New York decision admitting Zante currants free of duty, and in this it is favored by an unexpected but propitious circumstance. A shipment of foreign currants has recently been received at the port of San Francisco, and the duty thereon was paid by the importers under protest. This will result in reopening the question and the producers will have an opportunity to make a much stronger presentation of evidence for their side of the case than was done in New York, which evidence is essential in making up a case for appeal that will be likely to secure a reversal of the appraisers' decision in the latter place. It is believed that new evidence can be brought out in the San Francisco case which will result in sustaining the duty as intended by those who prepared the schedule.

Having failed after long and weary efforts to dictate to the officers of the city and county what they shall do and how they shall do it, the Expositor is now trying to run the courts. It is to be hoped that it will succeed in finding something it can run. Running a newspaper is not in its line.

VISALIA has a chicken with four well-developed legs. The feathered quadruped is healthy, and is looked upon as a sure sign that the town is going to get the competing road.

On Sunday Deputy Sheriff Fagundes, nightwatchman of the court house, arrested George Waterworth for stealing an overcoat from a room in the Temple Bar building.

BY WHAT RIGHT?

In replying to an invitation to attend a "sound money" banquet in Chicago, President Cleveland, among other things equally glittering in their generality, says:

The discredit or depreciation in financial centers of any form of money from the hands of the people is a signal of immediate loss everywhere. If reckless discontent and wild experiments should sweep our currency from its safe support, the most defenseless of all who suffer in the time of distress and national discredit would be the poor, as they reckon their loss in their scanty support, and the laborer and workingman as he sees the money he has received for his toil shrunk and shrivel in his hands when he tenders it for the necessaries to supply his humble home.

The REPUBLICAN desires to retain for the President of the United States those sentiments of respect which are due to the chief executive of a great nation, but the eternal, unctuous solicitude of Grover Cleveland in his public utterances for the welfare of the poor people of the country is a pretty hard dose to swallow without showing symptoms not permissible in public except in case of tempestuous sea voyages.

It is indeed a pathetic picture which the President draws of the poor man with the money of the realm shrinking to nothingness in his attenuated hand when he seeks to buy the necessities "made cheap by free trade," but when we come to consider that the plain people of this country are largely its debtors, and that within a period of less than five years their indebtedness, though remaining stationary in amount, has increased nearly 100 per cent, when considered in relation to their incomes from labor or the products of their farms, and all this under the divine single standard system to which the President and Wall Street cling with such desperate tenacity, it must be confessed that there are two sides to the picture, and that the one painted in such somber colors by the gold-worshiping President is not so much blacker than that which really exists in the present condition of the debtor class of this country, who comprise a large proportion of its common people. That this class would be benefited by returning to the double standard and increasing the circulation by coining the silver as well as the gold which is dug from our mines neither President Cleveland nor any other servant of Wall Street can deny. Why has not the President some tears to shed for the millions of poor men who are being forced to the wall by the single-standard, money-contracting policy which demands two days' labor or two bushels of wheat to every one that would have been required to pay a debt contracted a very few years ago, at the time the indebtedness was incurred?

Speaking of President Cleveland's lachrymose condition regarding the poor man, what has he ever done or is he doing to earn the position of chief mourner at that person's funeral? Himself the associate and beneficiary of stock jobbers and money gamblers, grown suddenly rich in their business companionship and faithfully representing the ideas of government promulgated by them, by what right can he claim to be the friend of the man whose interests are in many things essentially opposed to those of the speculating fraternity who have for many months past been dictating terms to an administration all too willing to accept dictation?

Whatever may be Grover Cleveland's controlling motive, and there is some difference of opinion in that regard, he may rest assured that the mass of the people are deeply afflicted with that tired feeling when he feels called upon to lift up his voice in behalf of the poor man.

THE COMPETING RAILROAD DEMANDED.

The Sacramento Record Union rises to explain in a column-and-a-half editorial that the competing railroad is not needed in this valley. It is the privilege of the Southern Pacific company to make its argument and be heard in its own behalf, and it naturally does so through the columns of the Record Union. How weak its case is may best be judged by the Sacramento paper's utterances. Here are some of them:

What the Examiner has established by its expedition through the San Joaquin valley is that in the financial and industrial economy of that region of the State, the San Joaquin Valley railroad is not demanded; the necessity for its construction is not felt; and that as a commercial undertaking it is repudiated by the present inhabitants of the territory it was supposed to emancipate from railroad oppression.

Now it happens that one need not be very thoroughly posted on the affairs of this valley to know,

First—That the railroad is demanded;

Second—That the necessity for its construction is felt, and very much felt, and,

Third—That as a commercial undertaking it is not repudiated by the inhabitants.

To be sure, the Examiner expedition was, financially considered, a failure, but this is no nail on which the Record Union should hang a hope. The reason of the failure was evident. Here in Fresno, for instance, the REPUBLICAN, which has done its utmost to proclaim the need of another railroad, advised the people not to donate anything through the Examiner, and little was donated. Why? Because every dollar that we can possibly spare in these hard times will be imperatively demanded to secure right of way and depot grounds, and for such other donation as may be required of us. We will have much to give, and to the limit of our ability we will give it cheerfully, but it is considered advisable to give it when and where the demand will be most imperative.

And as it was in Fresno so, doubtless, was it throughout the valley. Citizens are husbanding their limited resources until such time as they must be paid out. If the Record-Union would take the trouble to send a correspondent through the San Joaquin valley and interview the inhabitants we are not afraid to guarantee that not one man in twenty with whom he might converse would be found other than enthusiastically favorable to the competing railroad. Down here the people have a way of thinking that in no enterprise of recent years has been bound up as much hope for them all as in the proposed railroad.

We suppose that the Record-Union does not believe its own statements. If it does it shows a singular ignorance of popular feeling throughout the San Joaquin valley. But, whether it does or not, they should not go unchallenged, for its logic is as defective as its conclusions are absurd. The competing railroad is not only much needed, but it is urgently demanded by the people.

A DOSE FOR THE GOVERNOR

In eulogistic comment on a defense of the administration's conduct in regard to England's occupancy of a Nicaraguan port by Senator Steve White, the Expositor sees fit to say:

Lots of people have died at the mouth and others have chewed soap to make themselves look terribly in earnest over this little affair, who never took the trouble to find out either what the Monroe Doctrine is or what England's rightful claims and purposes are.

Without knowing anything of the case except what they read in newspapers that are, for political purposes, persistently and all the time trying to discredit our government with our own people by lying and misrepresentation, criticism becomes easy to the hysterically ambitious, and so many go off into paroxysm of idiotic patriotism that they become a nuisance to sober-minded people.

Senator White's explanation of the Monroe Doctrine will act as a sedative on such as have brains enough to understand it.

This is a pretty tough arraignment of the Governor of California, but James H. Budd will have to swallow the dose and admit that he comes under the category of exceptions noted who are not favorably affected by the Senator's administration medicine. In the issue of the Examiner following the one in which Senator White was alleged to throw new light on the Monroe doctrine and the Nicaragua matter, Governor Budd briefly expresses his sentiments on that case. This, be it remembered, is after he has had the opportunity of profiting by the Senator's superior knowledge and judgement on this question. The Governor says:

The United States of America should never have allowed the British marines to set foot on the Nicaraguan shore. In the beginning we should have demanded that England submit her claims to arbitration, and we should have forced her to do so. If diplomatic protests were not heeded there should have been American marines in Corinto to prevent the invasion. The Monroe doctrine expresses the policy of the United States, as it does the sentiment of the people, and this is a violation of the spirit of that doctrine. The landing of British troops is the entering wedge; the next demand will be for a territorial indemnity for some alleged outrage. No European country can be permitted to get into a position to control the Nicaragua canal, and it would have saved trouble in the future if our government had drawn the line there.

The nations should have been given warning that the United States will see that its weaker sister republics receive justice, and we should stand jealously on this ground. Let a war with the United States be the consequence of aggression on this continent, and there will be no aggressions.

It is refreshing to know that a Democrat as prominent as Governor Budd does not find it necessary to borrow his opinions from the Cleveland administration nor from the people who sneeze when the President takes snuff. Nobody of common sense wants to see any jingoism in connection with a matter of as grave importance as the action which England is taking towards the little republic of Nicaragua, but a great many people will agree with Governor Budd in the opinion that American interests as well as justice to a helpless government have demanded that England should not have been permitted to take the extreme action she has in order to force the collection of an indemnity on this side of the Atlantic.

If the forcible occupation of a port for the collection of money claimed is not contrary to the spirit of the Monroe doctrine, it is, at any rate, the act of a highwayman, and the sooner this government announces its hostility to any such proceeding in the western hemisphere, the sooner it will command the respect of other nations and of its own people who love fair play.

As matters now stand, the sentiment is quite prevalent that, if England should demand Plymouth Rock as a site for a baccarat club for the Prince of Wales, it would be granted without a murmur from the President. This may be a somewhat extreme view, but this government may consider itself fortunate if the Nicaragua episode does not prove to have been prompted by ulterior purposes regarding the canal on the part of Great Britain.

DIVIDED DEMOCRACY.

Like Banquo's ghost it will not down, this question of the free coinage of silver. The administration may employ its full power to crush it, and Grover Cleveland may write beautiful and meanless platitudes concerning "sound currency," but it remains a live question not the less. Illinois will be the battle ground of the contending forces in the near future, and even the goldbugs admit that the silver men will probably win the day in the Democratic state convention to be held in June. Here is what John M. Palmer, a son of Senator Palmer, and an adherent of the single standard, says:

"The sentiment in favor of free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1," says Palmer, "without international conference or agreement, seems to have taken complete possession of the Democracy of Illinois, outside of Cook county. I conferred with men of all shades of opinion upon the subject, with the Republicans as well as Democrats. I talked with Republicans, because sometimes the lookers-on see more of the game than the players. I met old friends with whom I could talk confidentially and got the impression that while there is a very strong and respectable sentiment throughout the state in opposition to the currency theory, yet the opponents of 16 to 1 are without any organization, apparently without any ambition to succeed, and are singularly silent, while the silver men are vigorous, active and aggressive. It seems to me utterly impossible that the opponents of 16 to 1 silver should take any part in the June convention to make any serious impression. The convention will, unquestionably, declare for 16 to 1 without conference with any nation."

The position of Illinois as one of the leading states of the Union and as a middle ground between the East and the West gives to it a prominence which will make its action felt throughout the nation. The influence of the Democratic convention, especially as coming so early, will by no means be confined to Illinois. On this subject Mr. Palmer says:

Unless the refusal of the Democrats who agree with me to take part in the convention shall lead the party elsewhere to believe that Democratic sentiment is not thoroughly represented by the convention, this declaration will have a very strong and powerful influence upon the parties in the Western and Southern states, but will not, I think, affect anything east of Ohio.

So it is not a pathway of roses which is marked out for Democratic feet to tread within the next two years. With a considerable proportion of Democrats already disgusted by President Cleveland's method of trampling all opposition, howsoever honest, under his foot, and with hard times producing their inevitable effect of driving men from the party in power, a further division of the party's forces is certain to be caused by the silver question. And it will add no pleasure to the feeling with which a thick-and-thin Democrat will view the situation to reflect that the rock of financial policy on which the Democracy shall split has been placed in its course by the President for whom he swung his hat and deposited his ballot less than two and one-half years ago. Nevertheless such is the case. Grover Cleveland's Wall-street policy, his defiance of law and his forcing his theories down the unwilling throats of the people are working their legitimate results.

This nation is greater than any individual, and no one man can dominate it. Czarism, though it have ten Wall streets at its back, will prove a failure here. The mass of the people want the double standard, and it is only a question of time until they will have their way. Mr. Cleveland has thrown his burly form in front of a popular car which will crush him. The money which a few men can control is a poor money, and the great republic will not be satisfied with it, nor will citizens rest until gold and silver are restored to a parity. The Democracy will pay dearly to learn that this is a truism.

TULARE has caught the fiesta fever and is going to have a flower festival this week. Balloting for a rose queen is now the absorbing topic, and a couple of dozen fair aspirants are appealing to the chivalry of the male Tularenus.

RANDOM REMARKS.

Who said that this nation had a "Monroe policy?" It was an error, a mistake, a delusion and a snare. For latest particulars concerning this absurd legend the reader is respectfully referred to Grover I.

Now an Iowa county treasurer has departed, and with him has gone $35,000 of the county's money. It is a pleasant thought that every coin he took had the legend "In God we trust" moulded upon it.

The summer girl who spoke last year
Upon the wave-washed sands
Will hardly there this year appear,
With jewels on her hands.
She's wedded since; her jewels now
Have changed, for marriage vows;
There's a new light upon her brow—
They're twins.

A dispatch says that Judge Horton of Kansas City refers to President Cleveland as a "flat flounder." This probably was a typographical error. Judge Horton probably said that his eminence is a flat flounder. More than that, his flat goes—regardless of law, reason and the public welfare, it goes.

Evidently Lord Sholto Douglas ran a gorgeous course in Bakersfield, but he made a serious mistake when he concluded to chastise Editor George F. Weeks of the Californian. Mr. Weeks is a kindly man, but large, and none but a lord who wanted to marry a live actress would think of tackling him with warlike intent. It's a might good thing for his niblets that the editor was feeling normally good natured when Heneland dropped on him.

It is strange that "Messiah" Teed's "Heaven" is permitted to exist in this land of civilization and in the metropolis of Chicago. In that "Heaven" are assembled a goodly number of men and women—angels, presumably—and an occasional child is added to the twenty-five already there. These children are taught to recognize no individual parents, as it might be difficult for them to do so. Everything is free and easy; the "Heaven" is quite of the Mohammedan type. We wink at a good many things as bad as this in this world, but it usually is on account of force of numbers. Ordinarily when evil is not deeply intrenched we are ready enough to strike it. So it is passing strange that the Teed harem is tolerated.

HAN 'ELTH TO GROVER.

It is said that President Cleveland will go to England on a yachting trip in 1897. When he arrives there—

Raise 'ich the royal standard, boys;
Raise 'igh the union jack,
Hand drink an 'elth to Grover, boys,
Which 'elth 'e doesn't lack.
Hope wide your British throats, hand 'owl
To show your love for Grover,
'E sent 'is country's treasure hin'er;
Then 'e 'imself came hover.

'Ere's 'elth to Grover; hand acrain!
Hand yer hacquis hunto 'im!
They 'icked us twice or so, and then
'E fought hus 'ow to do 'em'
'E hissued bonds 'is people pay,
Hand we, we take the money;
They pay us hinterest hevery day;
We take hit—hoh, hits funny.

Then raise the royal standard 'igh,
Hand drink an 'elth to Grover.
'E sent 'is blarsted country first,
Then 'e 'imself came hover.
'E sent his 'oppes 'e sent his dreams;
'E sent his 'and-beturned treasure.
'E's hour right bower hin hour schemes—
This meeting gives hus pleasure.

It is said that C. P. Huntington is very angry because he has been arrested. Here is an opportunity for Mr. Huntington to exemplify those delightful Christian principles which he discusses so charmingly in his letters to the public. We know of no one who can descant more eloquently than he on the virtue of patience and forbearance; his letters not infrequently move to tears the poor men to whom they are indirectly addressed. Now let him exemplify the genuineness of his faith, and he will go down in history as Saint Collis, the Good. By the way, speaking of Mr. Huntington have the local women the title deeds to the Pollasky place, for an orphanage? Mr. Huntington was so Barkis-like willin' in that case, and his word would go so far in such a matter, that probably the ladies have received the deed long before this time.

Another man has discovered that he is the heir to an immense fortune in California. This man lives in Kansas City. The one who last before him made a similar discovery lived—but it doesn't matter where he lived; he is forever stepping to the fore in all sorts of places. The constancy with which certain traditions "pop up" is only equalled by the faith which mankind places in them. Three brothers came to this country in an early day. One of them settled in the north, another in the south, and yet another in the west. "Probably we are of the same stock, but I happen to be descended from the brother who settled in the north." With unimportant variations — sometimes there are but two brothers—do you recognize that story? Probably it is told in good faith by a hundred thousand families in the United States today. The writer himself told it, as it was told to him, until he made the discovery that too many people had identical family histories. That estate over in England, or the Hague, or somewhere in Europe—how many people have you met who had an interest in it? It is another accepted tradition. As for this California uncle who dies, leaving several million dollars to a loving nephew who never heard of him before, the dispatches are full of him. He is ordinarily another tradition. Still, we tell not the less to listening friends the story of our three-brother ancestors, or of our estate in Europe, or—if we live in the East—of our uncle who went to California in an early day, and is supposed—why, we know not—to have become inordinately wealthy; and we believe ourselves. How many of the readers are telling one of these stories?

You may think, as you say, William, that there is no hell, but just wait till Grover Cleveland has reigned a year or two longer!

There is a postmaster up in the state of Washington who has been trying for seven years to resign his office. It is unnecessary to say that he is not a Democrat.

Two Santa Cruz boys stole a keg of powder for as to have some fun with it. They had quite a funny time. It is expected that the funeral will take place to-morrow.

Little Willie had a sickness,
In his stomach was a queerness,
And his face was pale and flabby,
While his dinner would n't linger.
Anxious then was Willie's mamma,
As she said: "My chemis suffers."
But the little stars are wiser,
And they winked to one another,
As they whispered lowly, queerly,
"Little Willie chewed tobacco."

A San Francisco clergyman says that newspapers are largely responsible for the recent terrible crimes in San Francisco. This is a hard charge to make, and a harder one to endure, but when one observes the manner in which one of the San Francisco daily papers has treated the dual tragedy, devoting whole pages to picturing a murdered woman's clothing and nearly whole pages to an alleged murderer's hands, the words of indignation with which he would repel the charge die upon his lips. If such delineations, together with pages devoted to minutiæ and guesswork concerning the crime, will not produce morbid and depraved appetites in many readers, then human nature is different from what it is generally presumed to be. A newspaper writer would like to deny that clerical charge, but how can he honestly do so?

Athletic Young Creature—You've no idea of what a sense of ease and comfort one experiences in one's Turkish trousers when riding on a wheel.

Modest Young Creature—I'd be willing to wear them if it wasn't for one thing.

"What's that?"

"Why, if they'd only call the leglets lieglets or something less suggestive. Don't you think it would be ever so much nicer?"

WE WILL MEET.

I will walk with you, beloved, down the land
Where the soft breeze of heaven e'er is playing.
You will meet me, and will reach a greeting hand
Where the river's farthest ripple yet is straying.
By the side of that river as it flows,
Where the silver ripples quiver in their sadness,
I, the darkness folding yonder shall enclose
All the heartache of the earth and all its sadness.

We will look to the yesterdays, and say:
"Lo, we were there the mantle of our sorrow;"
But will whisper lovely: "There is joy today,
As there will be tomorrow and tomorrow."
We will sit in the shadow of the palm,
And will read there our lesson oft together,
While the wooing breezes soothe us as a balm,
And we joy in our heaven's sunland weather.

We will say: "Once we read with a tear
From the book that the old time had given,
But it all seems so easy, easy here,
Where the veil from our eyes has been riven."
And we'll know that the lessons that we learned,
They were needed, though we learned them not together,
And the leaves by His wisdom all were turned—
This we'll know in the upper sunland weather.

Miss Loretta Addis, the dive actress whom Lord Sholto Douglas wishes to marry, has gone to San Francisco, where it is said that she will receive a salary of considerable more than $100 a week from a theatrical manager. As her Sholto is now there, it is probable that these two loving hearts will be enabled to thump together once more. Theatrical managers know their business, and so it may be presumed that when they give more than $100 a week to this girl they are gauging correctly the public appetite. One week ago she was receiving perhaps $10 or $15 a week for her services as a dive actress. A wandering idiot with an English title came along, felt the wheels in his head revolving and diagnosed it as a case of love for her. He was thrown into jail to prevent a marriage wherein it would have been impossible to prejudge who was most to be pitied, and now her salary has increased about ten-fold. That's the kind of a walking what-is-it that theatrical managers consider the average American citizen, and they know their business. If a man makes a reputation as a bruiser he is hired as an "actor" at a large salary. If a woman is too generous with a man, and her mother kills the man and is sent to state prison for life on her account, she is immediately hired as an actress at a generous salary. If an outlaw escapes from jail and defies the officers his whole feminine kith and kin are immediately hired as actresses. It doesn't matter a whit whether any of these persons can act or not; they are hired, anyway. Thus does a theatrical manager size up the public, and he knows his business.

THE PATENT COURTSHIP BICYCLE.

"Say," said a tall, cadaverous man who came into the REPUBLICAN office yesterday, "I'm selling a patent right, and—"

"Kindly close the door—"

"And I thought p'raps you'd like—"

"From the outside."

"As I was sayin', I thought you'd like to invest. It's the best—"

"This is our busy time."

"The best thing that ever you saw. You've heard all these complaints from young ladies about bicycles; how it's no pleasure going ridin' on them with a young man 'cause the blame machine's so distant and reserved. There ain't any chance for affinity when just as a young couple's steered their wheels together social enough one of the machines'll probably strike a bump and separate two lovin' hearts too quick; or maybe the wheels'll run together, and the man'll run over his Dulcineer, and there'll be a busted engagement. The machines is interestin', but they ain't got no affinity. Well, I've got—"

"I don't want one."

"Got a patent here that fixes all that trouble. You see here in the model the two wheels is attached by bars that just allows the couple to move their pedals. I call it my patent courtship two-hearts-that-beat-as-one bicycle. Often and often this won't bring the affectionate pair close enough together. What then? Why, the man just touch—"

"I'm married and don't need one."

"He just touches this lever, and—there, see how the tops lean toward each other? That just lays her head on his shoulder. Nothin' could be neater. Then s'posin'—"

"I have an engagement at 3 o'clock."

"S'posin' she says, "Adolphus, you've been drinkin'," and he says, "Nothin' but 'polinaris water," and she says, "You bare, too." You know how coldnesses spring up. Then she just presses this button, and—there! See them glide apart. Oh, it's great. I always make a discount to newspap—"

But his listener was gone. Half an hour later he returned with a flushed countenance and the fire of determination in his eye; but the man with the patent courtship two-hearts-that-beat-as-one bicycle had departed.

A.J.W.

Republican Committee's Statement.

The auditing committee of the Republican city central committee yesterday filed with the county clerk its statement of moneys received and expended in the recent campaign. The committee received $184.90 from candidates and other sources and disbursed $180.10 for campaign purposes. The committee had $115 65 in the Loan and Savings bank at the time it closed, which has been sold at a discount of $40.65.

DETECTIVE LAWSON

Comments at Length on the Sanders Case.

THINKS THE PROFESSOR GUILTY

But Disclaims Anything Remotely Resembling Malice in His Sentiments.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The fluttering of a wounded bird has its equal only in a caged lion. Both should have sympathy—deep and sincere.

The position in which W. A. Sanders has placed himself is truly symmetrical as to to the wounded dove and the caged lion.

There is but one question to be answered in this almost unparalleled case, and it is this: Professor Sanders, if you are not guilty of first robbing your friend and neighbor and then murdering him, why don't you answer Justice's call and wipe away the web which has been woven about you since the eventful day of February 1, 1894? The machinery of the sheriff's office was at your disposal, and the lever was in your hand. The personal appeal of Deputy Sheriff Peck that you clear the sky of the fast-approaching cloud which was to break over you was an appeal to the dumb.

It is easy for an innocent man to clear his fair name as it is to sleep. No innocent man would have done what the Professor has done. No innocent man would have sat silently in the shade of his own home and allowed such terrible accusations to hover over him if he was innocent. The dark recesses of this broad earth would have been searched, the missing found and the damnable accusations forever hushed.

Was all this done?

No!

Then what was done?

The only man who could clear away this mystery of the age stood wavering and waiting for months at the bar of public opinion. His first explanation of the dark mystery, the many explanations afterwards and the last one on the witness stand (all contradictory) were weighed by an anxious, deep-feeling community, and they were found wanting. It was a sad sight to see this man of education, of broad and intellectual ideas, drawing unto himself the stamp of guilt and everlasting shame. Yet he did it.

Why did he do it? The Great Judge on high, outside of Sanders is the only One who knows why.

William Wootton's life was as dear to himself as is Professor Sanders' life dear to himself. The accumulation of a lifetime was, to William Wootton, what Professor Sanders' was to himself.

The hand of a coward has cut short the life of a good citizen, and the hand of justice has meted out punishment to him who dared transgress his laws by taking what was not his own.

I understand that my work in the Sanders case has been and is now being criticised by certain individuals. They know not whereof they speak. I defy any individual to point out a single instance wherein I have done Professor Sanders an injustice.

During March, 1894, I was requested to interview Messrs. Keifer and Bacon, both of this city. They were old friends of William Wootton, and for upwards of thirty years his home was their home while either one or both of them happened to be in his neighborhood over night.

My interviews with the gentlemen took place about the time Mr. Wootton's absence was being investigated in Fresno county. It was alleged that the missing man had come south to Los Angeles with a man named John Knausch for the purpose of drawing $25,000 out of some Los Angeles bank. It was contended that if such was the case Mr. Wootton would, out of the friendship he bore towards Keifer and Bacon, have visited the families of either one or both of them.

I learned that Mr. Wootton had not visited either of the gentlemen named, and when they were informed of the alleged visit of Mr. Wootton to this city they made inquiries for themselves.

I notified the gentleman who had requested me to interview the parties named to the effect that Mr. Wootton had not been seen by either of them.

Then came a request that I make inquiry at the banks in this city as to whether John Knausch ever had any money on deposit in any one of them, and as to whether William Wootton had drawn, through John Knausch, $25,000, or any other amount, between February 2d and March, 1894. I made the inquiry, and found that John Knausch never had any money on deposit in any bank in this city. I also ascertained that no one giving his name as William Wootton, or no one answering the description of William Wootton (my operatives and myself having photographs of the missing man), had cashed a paper of any kind for $25,000 or any other amount at any bank in this city between February 2d and March, 1894.

During all of this investigation I had not been informed that Professor W. A. Saunders was even suspected of being the cause of William Wootton's absence. I am informed that one McIntosh, a so-called expert in writing, is responsible for the statement that my agency has not made the inquiry among the banks in this city, as represented. If this individual did make the statement it is in keeping with his record. When the matter of the forgery of the Wootton draft and deeds was first broached in Fresno, McIntosh requested us to get him in on the side of the prosecution. McIntosh extolled his own fitness. He was not employed. Since his advent in Los Angeles county we have had him "covered," and his claim at the District Attorney's office in this city that he was the expert in the Sander's case, and his exhibition of Sander's writing, and that of Wootton, in drug stores, hotel and lawyer's offices in this city, was all witnessed by the "Shadower."

I will deposit $500 in the hands of the editor of the REPUBLICAN, and will agree that the amount shall be expended by him for such charitable purposes as he may think best, if McIntosh will prove that in March, 1894, my agency did not procure evidence from employes and officers in every bank in Los Angeles that Knausch had no money on deposit, and that William Wootton did not cash any paper of Knausch during February or March.

After the bank investigations were made my agency made a thorough search through the hotels and lodging houses of the city. No trace of Knausch or Wootton could be found.

About the time we had completed our search in this city your worthy sheriff, Jay Scott, came here. He came unheralded, and in his usual quiet way made a thorough search in San Bernardino county. He, too, failed to get even a trace of the mythical John Knausch, or of that old and respected citizen, William Wootton.

I returned to Fresno with Sheriff Scott, and under his instructions I labored night and day. The net was cast, and from out the pool came Professor W. A. Sanders. Clinging to him was the ragged edge of guilt. Again and again the Professor was requested to cut the edges of suspicion more evenly.

The suspiciously worded letters which were so mysteriously mailed from different points in Southern California were alleged to have been signed by William Wootton. One by one these letters were taken up and pronounced forgeries. One by one the letters were taken up and investigated. For instance, one letter stated that the writer (alleged to be Wootton), with Knausch, was taking in the orange groves, the places where tunneling was being carried on, in Southern California. A thorough search failed to reveal that Knausch or Wootton was ever at any place where tunnels were being run, or where an orange grove existed, or at any hotel or lodging house in any town, hamlet or village adjacent to or in the orange grove districts.

Another letter, alleged to have been written and signed by William Wootton, was date-lined "San Bernardino." The postmark showed that it was really mailed at that place. The letter went on to say that Knausch was suddenly paralyzed; that the writer (alleged to be William Wootton) had secured berths in the sleeping car which was to pass San Bernardino the evening of the day the letter was written, and that Knausch and himself (meaning Wootton) were going east that night.

It was ascertained beyond a peradventure of doubt that no man answering the description of Wootton or of Knausch, as Professor Sanders describes him, was in San Bernardino the day the letter was alleged to have been written there, or at any other time. It was positively ascertained that no men—one paralyzed and the other well—answering Wootton's description, or that given by Sanders of Knausch, ever purchased any railroad ticket or sleeping berths on the day the alleged written, or at any other time, for any Eastern point.

No railroad conductor, no Pullman conductor or porter or brakeman ever saw John Knauch or William Wootton on any train in February or March in Southern California.

No trace of William Wootton or John Knausch has ever been found; that is, of Wootton since the 1st day of February, 1894. Of Knausch, a sensible public can judge whether he was in the flesh on the day Wootton passed into another world, not yet discovered by us.

The tell-tale draf book (the book containing the very kind of drafts on which William Wootton was alleged to have instructed Kutner & Goldstein to pay W. A. Saunders $1400) which was found by Mr. Peck and myself in Professor Sanders' office, is cold and dumb evidence. No cross-examination could ever shake that little book. The book was a silent witness. About it was wrapped no mystery. The draft alleged to have been signed by William Wootton, bore indisputable writing that it was "no one." The person who filled out the draft wrote those two words there. If the draft book Mr. Peck and I found, originally contained, as it should have, 50 leaves, then it was short one leaf, as we counted and others counted, over and over again, 49 leaves. Everything indicated, and there was evidence left to show it, that the first leaf in the book had been torn out. If the writer of the forged draft tore the leaf from the draft book we found, then he meant no deception on that score, as he deliberately wrote "no one." If Wootton filled out the draft in Los Angeles, then he got hold of a draft book similar to the one found in Professor Saunders' office, and by a very singular coincidence he used the very first leaf.

This draft book evidence was

NICARAGUA'S APPEAL

Position of the United States Explained.

RESERVING ITS ENERGIES

So as to Deal With the Venezuelan Question Becomingly When the Crisis Is Reached.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—In explanation of the refusal of the administration to entertain Nicaragua's appeal for protection against Great Britain, it is now learned that the United States is reserving its energies so as to deal with the Venezuelan question becomingly when the crisis, which cannot much longer be averted, is reached. The British government has been given to understand that the United States does not take issue with it as to the right to exact an indemnity and reasonable reparation from Nicaragua, considering the gravity of the offense committed by the Nicaraguan government in expelling a British official and British subject from Nicaragua, in defiance of all principles of international law and comity. The fact that Americans were expelled at the same time by the Nicaraguans and were afterwards voluntarily permitted to return to the country, has not in any degree served to ameliorate the offense committed against Great Britain and against civilization in the eyes of our state department.

In consenting to the execution of the British program in Nicaragua, however, the state department was very careful to give full notice that it would not permit Great Britain to annex a foot of Nicaraguan soil nor to interfere with the Republican form of government there. It was fully intended that the notice given should be taken as an explanation of the position of our government in the matter, and it is asserted that the fears expressed by the Latin-American diplomatists here that landing of British troops at Corinto would be the forerunner of a forcible occupation of the territory in dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela is without foundation.

Ambassador Bayard at London is well acquainted with the views of the president in the matter, and it may be stated positively that he will not tolerate the occupation of the territory to westward of the famous Schunberg line by Great Britain. Secretary Gresham there is reason to believe has informed him of the position which will be assumed by the United States, namely: "That it cannot permit the extension of British claims to territory west of the Schonberg line and the occupation of that territory at least in advance of arbitration."

As there is still a remote prospect that Great Britain will so far heed our prior urgent representations as to consent to submit the entire boundary question to arbitration, it may be that Mr. Bayard has regarded it as inadvisable at present to communicate this conclusion reached by the President to the foreign office and that it will be withheld until the clash, which is inevitable in the absence of an agreement to arbitrate the difficulty of the course on the Venezuelan boundary. The attempt of the Guayena colonists to run a railway through Venezuelan territory may precipitate this clash. When the proper moment arrives the decision of the government, it is said, will be communicated in no uncertain terms and the moderation the United States has shown in the Nicaragua affair in which the honor of Great Britain is regarded as involved, it is believed will cause our course as to Venezuela to be respected.

Some recent statements have appeared intimating that Nicaragua will be disposed to criticise the course of the United States in not adopting energetic steps in her behalf. Dr. Guzman wishes it clearly understood that it is not for Nicaragua nor for him as its representative, to question in the slightest way the kindly disposition of this country. As a matter of fact the minister's feelings are gratified at the consideration shown him and his government at a time of grave emergency.

LONDON, April 26.- The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the trouble between Great Britain and Nicaragua, says that nothing could be more courteously correct than the attitude of the United States in the difficulty, adding: "It is a good omen for a close understanding upon the China-Japan question. This action may be expected to teach the Spanish-American states that none of them are too insignificant to behave decently to foreigners."

LONDON, April 26.—In well informed English quarters today it is declared that the British ultimatum to Nicaragua has not been modified; that Admiral Stephenson has not been cabled to extend the time granted Nicaragua within which to pay the indemnity of $75,000 demanded by Great Britain, and in the absence of definite news it is believed the admiral has already occupied Corinto. The belief is also expressed that the Nicaraguan government will not yield to the demands of Great Britain until compelled to do so, in order to avoid being forced to resign office.

TROOPS READY TO MARCH.

NEW YORK, April 27.—A special to the World from Leon, Nicaragua, April 26th says: The troops are ordered to be ready to march on an hour's notice. A semi-official telegram from Managua says the government is ready to pay the money England asks, but objects to making the apology demanded. A telegram to that effect is said to have been sent to England.

White Not a Candidate.

LOS ANGELES, April 26.—Hon. Stephen M. White was shown the dispatch from Washington today as published in the evening papers, in which it was stated he was head and shoulders over all other Democratic vice presidential possibilities. To the Associated Press reporter Mr. White said: "You can simply say I am not now and will not be a candidate for the vice presidency. It is the practice to name some one every now and then for this as well as other offices. Such passing comments are entitled to no weight and have no significance whatever."

Japanese Minister Honored.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—A telegram received at the Japanese legation states that his imperial majesty, the emperor of Japan, has conferred upon Minister Furino the decoration of the second class of the order of the Rising Sun. This decoration is on account of his services in negotiating the commercial treaty with the United States. The Rising Sun is one of the oldest orders in Japan.

A Warning to Japan.

LONDON, April 26.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says: The National Zeitung declares that Japan must not be allowed to drive German trade out of China nor to acquire a permanent military footing in China such as would enable her to shut the door in Germany's face, perhaps in agreement with the United States.

Bakersfield's Moral Wave.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 26.—Since the exploits of Lord Sholto Douglass in the Bakersfield dives a wave of moral reform has struck the city, and efforts will be made to close the resorts patronized by the lord and his friends.

THE "WHITE SLAVER."

Seven of the Crew Desert While at a Funeral.

SAN DIEGO, April 26.—The cruiser Olympia sailed this evening for San Francisco. The funeral of Coxswain Johnson yesterday afternoon was attended by about seventy men, in charge of one officer from the ship.

On the way out to the cemetery seven sailors suddenly broke ranks and fled. One of them was seen on the streets about 11 o'clock this morning. He had been hiding all night and until that hour, and was under the impression that the ship had just sailed. When informed that he was wrong, and that the sailing hour had been changed to this evening, he at once prepared to get out of sight again, saying, "I would rather go to the desert and starve than go aboard the ship again." He was not asked for his name, but stated that he was an American, and had entered the navy at Detroit. He had been on four or five different vessels, but never met an experience like this on the Olympia. The situation was little short of open mutiny. He charges all the trouble to the first lieutenant and Executive Officer E. W. Sturdy, and says that Captain Reed is chiefly at fault because he does not interfere in behalf of the men. All the officers but one dislike Sturdy more or less, but of course they have not been oppressed like the men, and their dislike is therefore less active.

Mrs. Parnell's Condition Improved.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., April 26.—Mrs. Parnell's condition tonight is reported as much improved, and Dr. Shipps has great hopes of her recovery.

TURNED ON THE GAS

JOHN MURPHY'S PARDON CAME TOO LATE.

The Last Words Written by a Man Who is Supposed to Have Committed Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—John Murphy, a member of the well known Murphy family of San Jose and a cousin of Barney Murphy, was found dead this afternoon in a house of questionable repute on Ellis street. Murphy had died of asphyxiation and as the gas was turned on at all the jets it is believed the deceased committed suicide. He had been leading a dissipated life. In his hand was the photo of Sadie Nichols, an inmate of the house, with some original verses addressed to her.

A volley was fired at sunrise,
Just after break of day:
And as the echoes lingered
A soul had passed away
Into the arms of his Maker,
There to learn his fate,
A tear, a sigh, a last good-bye—
The pardon came too late.

The foregoing were the last words written by John Murphy, who is supposed to have taken his life at 214 Ellis street today. He was a relative of the San Jose Murphy's, and his mother was one of the Donner party, whose terrible experience in crossing the plains made one of the most tragic chapters in the history of California.

Murphy was evidently infatuated with a woman who bears a number of aliases. At one time she signed herself Sadie Nichols, at another Sadie Merle, and yet again Sadie Murphy.

Crushed in the dead man's hand was a picture of the woman, while in his pocket were some verses addressed "Sadie" and signed "Jack," in which he said he died for a woman he loved.

The deceased was married a number of years ago to a daughter of Dr. Kelley of San Jose, formerly postmaster of that city. For two or three years past they lived apart and the lady is now residing with her own people. About six months ago the young man disappeared, and it was generally understood that he was leading a reckless life.

Mrs. Sadie Nichols, in whose house the suicide occurred, seemed very much affected by the sad affair. "He has been living with me a long time, both at 214 Ellis and 122 Geary," said she. "I don't know why he should have killed himself, except that he lost his position at the Metropole club two weeks ago and had been drinking heavily." A relative of deceased arrived from San Jose late in the afternoon and took charge of the remains.

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The Capri Fig Being Received at Fresno.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—An interesting meeting of the State Horticultural Society was held here today, at which was discussed the outlook for marketing California fresh and dried fruits during the coming season. Reports were received from members on the condition of orchards in various parts of the state. The Capri fig is now being received from Smyrna at Mr. Roeding's place at Fresno. Quarantine Officer Craw stated that the fig insects or flies, which carry the pollen to other fig trees, are received in these trees, and are doing well. Reports from Solano, Tehama, Alameda and Contra Costa counties show that apricots and almonds were frostbitten and doing poorly. Ninety per cent of pears around Yuba City are damaged by some unknown disease. The cherry crop will not be as heavy as last year.

Santa Rosa Land Swindlers.

SANTA ROSA, April 26.—From a number of deeds and mortgages filed at the hall of records here this week it appears that the land swindlers who operated in Sonoma county quite extensively a few years ago, have started in again. Their plan is to dispose of uncertain interest in one of the old ranches and take a mortgage on it for security of payment. The mortgage is then recorded and the gang proceeds to trade the mortgage to innocent parties for their property. A number of Sonoma county farmers have been swindled out of their property and one man from Oakland lost his home and all his money. In nearly every case the mortgages have been on uncertain interest in the ranch florbar and a paper filed here this week, shows that an attempt is being made to work the same old game again

Stockton's Fund Complete.

STOCKTON, April 25.—It was reported tonight to the secretary of the Commercial Association that enough of the subscribers to stock in the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley road had been induced to change their subscriptions to represent donations to the cash fund to make up the full amount necessary to buy the property wanted by the railroad, the total being $95,700. The work of collecting the money will commence immediately, and as soon as it is in hand the property will be purchased and turned over to the people's corporation under the terms of agreement that has been adopted.

Acknowledged His Shortage.

VICTOR, Colo., April 26.—It now appears that T. B. Carlin, agent for the Denver and Rio Grande express, gave out the story of being robbed of $1200 in order to conceal a misappropriation of funds to that amount. It was learned that Carlin had been drinking and gambling heavily, and it is said he acknowledged the shortage today after he had been placed under arrest.

Miss Augusta Bley, niece of Mrs. I. G. Levy, has returned to San Francisco.

DURRANT EXAMINATION

The Case Continued Until Next Tuesday.

DR. BARRETT NOT EXAMINED

Chief Crowley Says the Evidence Against Durrant in the Lamont Case is Perfect.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—As the examination of Durrant progresses, the fishing policy of the defense becomes more apparent. During the earlier days of the trial an attempt was made by defendant's counsel to cast suspicion upon Rev. John George Gibson, pastor of Emmanuel church. Durrant's attorneys have so far failed in developing any tangible evidence connecting the minister with the tragedy. Today Elmer A. Wolfe, a witness for the prosecution, who corroborated previous testimony concerning Durrant's tardiness and disheveled appearance at the Christian Endeavor meeting on Good Friday evening, was cross-examined by defendant's attorneys, who endeavored to show that a similarity between the respective hats and overcoats of Wolfe and Durrant, and their resemblance in stature and form, had led to Durrant's mistaken identification by persons who had really seen Wolfe. The latter accounted for all his movements from noon on Good Friday until his arrival at his ranch at 2 o'clock on the following morning.

George R. King, the organist of the church, librarian of the Sunday-school and an associate of Durrant, testified that he had no key to the side door of the church. Durrant had, but both had keys to the library, the pair having recently placed a new lock on the door. King said he had done considerable work about the church, and had used tools in the building, Pastor Gibson keeping the hammer and tools in his study.

Dennis Welch, an Alameda policeman, had seen Durrant with Minnie Williams in Alameda twice at least, the last time on March 30th. On one occasion Durrant was brought to the station at night, having missed the last boat. He rested on a bench till daylight.

Dr. S. Barrett who performed the autopsy was then called, the prosecuting attorney suggesting that the large number of ladies present should withdraw.

Chief Crowley says in the evidence in the Lamont case the police would present an even stronger chain of circumstantial evidence against Durrant than in the case of Minnie Williams. The chief says that the case is perfect and if Durrant is innocent his position is unfortunate.

Dr. Barrett, the physician who performed the autopsy on the bodies of Misses Williams and Lamont, was not examined today as expected. The case was continued until Tuesday.

WHERE IS ANSEL WHITE?

Detectives Are Still Searching for Him.

SANTA CRUZ, April 26. Detectives are still searching for information regarding Ansel White, who left here in 1865 and who has not been heard of since and for whom an estate worth $4,000,000 is awaiting in New York. Today a man was found who threw more light on White's disappearance than anyone has thus far. S. Washum of Felton had an adjoining farm to White many years ago and they were boon companions. He says that before White left here he gave $700 into the safe keeping of a lady and then went to San Francisco, accompanied by a young man named Jordan, who left him there and returned to Santa Cruz. White said he was going to Washington, which was then a territory. A few years afterward Washum went to Oregon, but did not hear of White. On his return to Santa Cruz the lady who was keeping the money had Washum write to parties in the place where White intended locating in Washington, but the reply was that White had never reached there. Washum is satisfied that White is dead or he would have written to him years ago.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Rain made the track heavy today, and the mud horses won. The talent picked only the 2-year-old race. All the winners were well backed.

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Laurel 1, Tamapais 2, Little Tough 3. Time, 1.10.

Four and a half furlongs, selling, 2-year-olds—Her Majesty 1, Ida H. 2, Setha 3. Time, .55.

Six furlongs—Quirt 1, Charles A. 2, Arnette 3. Time, 1.14¾.

Five and a half furlongs—Lulu 1, The Drummer 2, Inderman 3. Time, 1.10¾.

Short six furlongs, selling—Gold Bug 1, McFarlane 2, Nellie 3. Time, 1.15.

Short six furlongs, selling—Realization 1, Jack Richet 2, Arctic 3. Time, 1.13½.

The Jones Examination.

CARSON, Nev., April 26.—No important witnesses were placed on the stand in the Jones examination today. Detective Grant, who said his real name was Gallagher, proved that the bars of the counterfeit metal were cast in moulds he found in the mint, and thus showed the bullion was not taken out of the mint when the substitution was made. The assayer and bookkeeper were placed on the stand in the afternoon and testified that Jones was a poor man when he went to work in the mint and that it was difficult to collect from him at that time, although he has had plenty of money since. The record of melt "163" was also exhibited showing that Jones at all times had access to it.

Settlers to be Ejected.

OMAHA, April 26.—A special to the Bee from Lincoln says: The federal court has refused to grant the injunction required by the government to restrain the Flournoy Land Company from issuing more leases on the Winnebago reservation to settlers. This complicates the trouble. Captain Heck now declares that he will at once eject all the settlers now on the reservation.

German Ambassador Recalled.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Baron von Saurma, the German ambassador here, today presented his letters of recall to President Cleveland. He explained that he has been transferred to another post (Constantinople), and the President expressed the regret he felt at parting from the ambassador.

Killed by a Switch Engine.

NEEDLES, Cal., April 26.—Last evening, while crossing the Atlantic and Pacific tracks, Pedro Coronado was struck and horribly mangled by a switch engine, and died shortly after while being cared for by the surgeon this afternoon. He was engaged in track work.

Confederate Memorial Exercises.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 26.—Today was generally observed in Mississippi by confederate memorial exercises. At Columbia there was a military parade. Three thousand people at Vicksburg listened to addresses, and decorated the graves of the confederate dead.

THE TROOPS LANDED

England Closes the Port of Corinto.

PEACEFUL BLOCKADE DECLARED

There is Great Excitement in the Town—Marines in Possession of the Custom House.

CHICAGO, April 26.—A Times-Herald special from Colon says: "The port of Corinto, Nicaragua, has been closed. The three British war ships, the Royal Arthur, Satellite and Wild Swan have declared a peaceful blockade of the port. Troops were landed shortly after midnight, and immediately took possession of the custom house. There is great excitement in town."

MISS RUTH'S MARRIAGE.

The Sought for Pardon is Slow in Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27. — Pretty Ethel Mabel Ruth, who lives with her parents at the Langham hotel, ran away and married Joel C. Cohen because her mother objected to the match.

The young couple met at San Jose on Monday by appointment and had a civil marriage ceremony performed by Justice Dwyer. They spent a few days of wedded bliss at the Vendome hotel, San Jose, and came back to this city today to receive maternal forgiveness and blessing. But the sought for pardon is slow in coming. Cohen's mother, who is the wife of John A. Walker, a Fresno capitalist, is a proud, dignified woman of pronounced character and determination.

"Mamma has not spoken to me since I came back," said Mrs. Cohen, "but I am in hopes she will become reconciled before long. She was very much opposed to my marrying Cohen and I just had to run away, don't you know, but Jack is on my side and will help me, won't you Jack?" as the bride looked longingly into her big brother's face.

SPRECKELS AT BAKERSFIELD.

Railroad Directors Inspecting the Miller & Lux Property.

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 26.—Claus Spreckels and Directors Payson and Watt, of the Valley railroad, arrived here this morning with Henry Miller, and went to inspect the Miller & Lux property in the western part of the county to see what inducements is offered for building a road through. The beet sugar enterprise is incidentally mixed up with it. An appointment was made with Spreckels to meet the citizens' railroad committee tomorrow, to see what Bakersfield has to offer the Valley road.

Villard Engineered the Deal.

ST. PAUL, April 26. -The Dispatch reiterates former assertions regarding Villard's connection with the reported reorganization of the Northern Pacific, in spite of denials by him and friends. It alleges that the plan has been agreed to by a majority of the security holders and is practically in readiness, with the Deutsche Bank holding proxies for a majority of the securities. This means, the Dispatch says, that the bondholders are now in a position to apply to the courts for a restoration of the corporation, and that it will be done in a short time. The Dispatch does not assert that Villard is to be president, but says the deal is on and he has engineered it.

An Exciting Chase.

SAN JOSE, April 27.—There was an exciting chase on South First street this evening after a man giving the name of Henry Bonnell, who attempted to pass a forged check for $15 on the Bank of San Jose. It was signed by Zollerz & Restino, a firm of blacksmiths, one of whom chanced to be near at hand when Bonnell attempted to pass the check in a shoe store in payment of a pair of shoes. When Zollerz pronounced the paper a forgery Bonnell took to his heels. A crowd followed and raised a hue and cry, but he escaped.

Viewing the Hanford Country.

HANFORD, April 29.—Claus Spreckels, Captain H. H. Payton and Robert Watt, directors of the San Joaquin valley road, also F. G. Monteagle of San Francisco, visited this city today, to view the county prior to a survey of the new line through the valley. The visitors were met at Goshen by a delegation of prominent citizens and escorted to this town, from whence they were driven over about eighty square miles of rich orchards, vineyards and grain fields.

Chinese-Japanese Treaty.

BERLIN, April 29.—The North German Gazette (semi-official) says May 8th is the date fixed for the ratification of the Chinese-Japanese treaty of peace. The ratifications will be exchanged at Chee Foo. The paper adds that Japan can derive no advantage by insisting upon the ratification within the stipulated time, as the objections of France, Russia and German will remain in force.

Observance of Grant's Birthday.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 26.—General Grant's birthday was observed here tonight by a banquet under the auspices of the Grant club, a Republican organization, at which nearly 400 guests sat down. The principal speech was made by Congressman Cannon of Illinois. He took strong grounds against the free coinage of silver, and said the money of the Republican party was gold and silver maintained at parity.

A Rich Gold Strike.

SALT LAKE, April 26.—A special from Lander, Wyo., to the Tribune says: The richest gold strike that has been made during the past two years occurred this morning on the Anderson property near Lewiston. The vein is twenty feet wide, part of which will run nearly $10,000 per ton.

Dr. Carver Won.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 26.—Dr. Carver and Harry Swartz, of this city, shot the second of their matches here today, which resulted in Carver killing 99 birds out of 100. He missed his ninety-first bird. Swartz stopped shooting on the seventy-fifth bird, having killed but 62.

Body Identified.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—The body of a woman found floating in the bay today has been identified as that of Agnes Schmidt, a young servant who disappeared on April 12th, leaving word that she was tired of life and intended to commit suicide.

Creedon Knocks Out McCarthy.

GALVESTON, Texas, April 27.—By a chance blow Dan Creedon knocked out Billy McCarthy in the Tremont opera house in less than a minute.

The Selma high school will have sixteen graduates this year.

CORINTO ABANDONED

The Authorities Move to San Juan del Sur.

THE PORT DECLARED CLOSED

A Shrewd Move on the Part of the Nicaraguans Which Further Complicates Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The events of the day in diplomatic circles here were the landing of the British troops at Corinto, the abandonment of the town by the native officials and the population, and the shrewd move of the Nicaraguans in declaring Corinto a closed port. The first news of the event came in the afternoon. Dr. Guzman had been waiting for several hours at the state department to see Secretary Gresham. He was in a fever of anxiety, and in the absence of news from his own government came to learn what the department had received as to the British movement at Corinto. He was unable to see the Secretary this morning, as Mr. Gresham had been suffering from a severe toothache and was obliged to spend some time in a dentist's chair. At noon the Minister returned to his home for luncheon and found there two telegrams from his government, forwarded from San Juan del Sur, the Nicaraguan cable port, about 125 miles south of Corinto.

The first cablegram stated that the British troops had landed at Corinto and that the British flag was flying over the town, which had been deserted by the Nicaraguan officials and the native inhabitants. The second cablegram showed that the authorities had gone to San Juan del Sur, cutting the wires connecting the cable port with Corinto, so that the British forces at the latter place could not communicate with their home government except by sending a boat to the cable station.

The main body of the Nicaraguans who had abandoned Corinto had crossed a lagoon which separates the town from the mainland, and had strongly entrenched themselves. This information was promptly communicated to the state department. Dr. Guzman, who has been in ill health and has suffered some from the nervous strain of the last few weeks, was obliged to take to his bed this afternoon, but would not do so until he had gone through the rain to see Secretary Gresham and officially communicate the substance of his cablegrams to him.

The news, it was apparent, was not expected by the state department, which had never thought that the Nicaraguans would go to the length of permitting the occupation of Corinto in preference to paying the indemnity. That the only difficulty in the way of a speedy settlement of the trouble was that arising from the trouble experienced by the Nicaraguan government in raising the money hastily and that the British admiral would be indulgent on this point when only satisfied of the disposition of the Nicaraguans to comply with the terms of the ultimatum, had never been doubted by the department. For this reason the first reports of the occupation of Corinto received at the department from unofficial sources were discredited and doubts expressed as to their accuracy. The secretary had been unable to obtain any definite information from his own agents as to the action of the British, probably for the reason that Mr. Baker, our minister to Nicaragua, is not at present in that country and there is no charge at Managua. There is a consular agent at Corinto, Henry Palazio, but he is not an American and could scarcely be relied upon in a matter of this kind to keep the department informed in the absence of express orders. The situation at Corinto is now regarded as ominous of serious trouble, for the dispatches indicate that the Nicaraguans are disposed to resist any further advance by the British.

The information reaching here is to the effect that the Nicaraguans may further isolate the British at Corinto by burning the bridges across the lagoon separating the town from the mainland. The British position is said to be very bad from a strategic standpoint. The town is practically on an island, being separated from the mainland by a stretch of marshy ground. This is traversed by bridges and without them, Corinto is cut off from shore. The Nicaraguans have retired to the shore end of the bridges and those well informed on the situation believe that if the British make any movement to cross the lagoon the bridges will be burned and the little band of Nicaraguan troops will make a stand against further encroachments. The British are evidently apprehensive of trouble on this score as indicated by the cablegrams from Colon showing that the three vessels, the Royal Arthur, the Wild Swan and the Satellite, have been so placed as to command the town with their guns.

It is probable that this disposition has been so as to insure the occupying forces numbering about 400 armed men, from an attack from the Nicaraguans rather than with any deliberate purpose of bombarding the town, for there is no evidence that the British desire to advance into the interior at present, and it is certainly not a part of the original program, as made known to our government, to bombard the place. The news of the situation at Corinto created a commotion here, and particularly in the state department. Sir Julian Pauncefort, the British ambassador, came to the department, and after remaining in private consultation with Secretary Gresham for a short time the two repaired to the war department to consult with Secretary Lamont. The latter was absent at the time, but coming in later, repaired immediately to the state department and talked over matters with the President. Later on the news came to the department by the Associated Press from Colon that the Nicaraguan government had made a sharp move by declaring Corinto a closed port. This was evidently a disturbing element in the calculations, for the assistent Secretary of the United States was at once dispatched to the British embassy to confer with Sir Julian Pauncefote, the most unusual proceeding in departmental etiquette.

It was said at the embassy that Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, had not received confirmation from the foreign office of British occupation of Corinto up to the close of the embassy at 3 o'clock.

The embassy did not expect direct information from London, as it is said the foreign office has no occasion to communicate with the British representative at Washington.

There can be no doubt that the action of the Nicaraguan government in declaring Corinto a closed port has seriously complicated the most troublesome question, and even if there is no resort to hostilities at present, it opens a prospect of alarming events in the future, which may, and in fact are even regarded as likely to involve the United States directly in the affair in spite of the administration to avoid the entanglement. The action means that no goods can now be entered at Corinto, a port which has heretofore received over half of the imports of the country, without violating the national law of Nicaragua. The British may collect duties if any goods enter the place, but the latter would be liable to seizure the moment they crossed the British lines into the interior. They must do this to find a market, for the coast, being unhealthy, is thinly populated, and the consuming class of the population lives in the interior.

The first effect of the degree closing the port therefore will probably be to divert nearly all, if not the entire import trade of the place to San Juan del Sur or perhaps Reala Joa, a seaport near by, for it is improbable that many merchants will take the chances of getting their goods into Nicaragua through the British lines under the circumstances. In this the length of the stay of the the British at Corinto is problematical, conditional as it is upon collecting enough revenue from customs to make good the indemnity demanded. But another consideration arises at this point, for our government has been assured that occupation will not be permanent, and indeed the first paragraph of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty expressly pledges Great Britain against any occupation of Nicaraguan territory. So the problem will arise how to collect the indemnity within a reasonable time. This may be settled summarily by simply extending the occupation and blockade beyond Corinto, so as to include all of the Pacific ports of Nicaragua. From the disposition shown by the Nicaraguans at present this can be done only by force, and is likely to add very largely to the expense incurred in the collection of the indemnity, which will surely be added by Great Britain to the original sum.

This course, moreover, will seriously embarrass the commerce of the United States, and on this point Great Britain has given Secretary Gresham certain assurances for the manner in which the British may be sure of attaining their ends by a prompt declaration of war and an invasion of Nicaragua, involving the capture of the capital, Managua, and the imposition upon the Nicaraguans of Great Britain's terms as the price of peace. It may be that the British government will be driven to the latter course in the interest of trade, our own as well as that of her own merchants, which she is bound to safely guard. If goods entered at Corinto after payment of duty to the British occupants should be seized in the interior, the owner, British or American, would have every claim for reparation, the only question is as to whose duty it would be to secure this; whether the United States would feel bound to intervene in the case of an American merchant in such case, and therein lies one of the factors which may involve our country directly in the dispute. It has been asserted as a hard and fast rule of international law that duties cannot be twice collected, and our own government has taken an advanced position on this question.

At one time, when the diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Mexico were interrupted and a revolutionary movement was in progress in the latter country, a British ship entering one of the revolutionary ports of Mexico paid duties upon her goods to the insurgents. Afterwards the Mexican government again assessed the duties upon the same goods, holding that the insurgents had no authority to make the first collection, and refusing to recognize it. The British minister, Sir Edward Thornton, appealed to our country, Great Britain having no representative in Mexico, to secure the release of the goods from this imposition. We acted very promptly, and obliged the Mexicans to release the goods and to acknowledge the principle that duties cannot be twice levied. This case differs in many important features from the present one from the closure of Corinto, and it is difficult to ascertain the application of international law in this case, although the general broad principle would seem to be similar.

COLON, April 27.— The Nicaraguan government, in view of the occupation of Corinto by the British forces under Admiral Stephenson, for the purpose of collecting customs revenues at that port to satisfy the demands of Great Britain for an indemnity for the expulsion of Consul Hatch and other British subjects from Bluefields, has ordered the closing of the port. On account of this action of the government the Panama railroad company has issued notice to the agents of the various steamship lines whose vessels run to the Isthmus notifying them of the close of Corinto, in order that they may take the necessary action to protect freight and passengers en route to Corinto.

MANAGUA, April 27.—To the Associated Press, New York: Nicaragua protests before all nations against the outrage which Great Britain inflicts upon her by the military occupation of the port of Corinto, in order to seize from her by force a sum of money not allowed, in absolute disregard of international law and of the dictates of right, justice and equity. Nicaragua, although counting upon the sympathy of all, is powerless to oppose the aggressor, and is ready to submit the case without fear, bewailing her smallness and her weakness.

BAKERSFIELD NOTES.

Men Owning $200,000,000 of Property Dine Together.

BAKERSFIELD, April 27.—All of J. B. Higgins' force in the swamp lands were arrested today, charged with unlawful assembly. They were brought in, gave bonds and left for the ranch tonight.

The jury in the theater liquor case was discharged after two days hard battle in the justice court.

The San Francisco millionaires and directors of the San Joaquin road had a meeting with the executive committee tonight to have an informal talk over ways and means of bringing the road to Bakersfield.

Men owning in the aggregate $200,000,000 of property ate at one table at the hotel today. C. A. Spreckles, Lloyd Tevis and Henry Miller were the owners of the bulk of the wealth.

Lorita Addis, the pretty dive actress who captured Lord Sholto Douglas, left tonight for San Francisco, where she goes to accept a position in a theater. Several managers were after her, and the bidding for her services was lively. Considerable over $100 a week will be paid Miss Addis. She has Lord Douglas' address in San Francisco, and will probably meet him there.

Sympathy for Gibson.

OAKLAND, April 29. — The Baptist ministers of Oakland and ministers of that denomination from San Francisco and adjacent cities met today and passed resolutions of sympathy and confidence in Rev. Gibson, whose name has been unpleasantly mentioned in connection with the Emmanuel Baptist church murders.

LION AND THE LAMB.

You Must Decide Which Was Lyin and Which the Young Sheep.

"Yes," said the lion of the evening, "I flatter myself that we African explorers get in some queer places."

The fair young girl at his side regarded him dreamily.

"I, too,"—her eyes brightened and she spoke quickly—"have been around a little. Let me see"—

He smiled superciliously.

"Around the world in 50 days; a winter in the arctics; two weeks in a balloon; on horseback through Asia Minor; six months in Patagonia; among the hill tribes of India; through the diamond fields of Kimberley; in the Australian bush; across the Great American desert; from Sweden to Siberia; two months in Alaska, and on foot through the Bitter Root mountains of Idaho. Yes"—

Again that dreamy look.

"We young lady reporters have to hustle round!"

And for the space of five minutes the African explorer sat silent and thought he was thinking.—New York World.

Four planets, Mercury, Venus, Mars and Jupiter, are now approaching conjunction in the western sky and will be within a few degrees of each other on May 18th for the first time in hundreds of years.

DURRANT IRRITATED.

Charged With the Murder of Miss Lamont.

FRIENDS BELIEVE HIM INNOCENT

Even Promising to Solve the Mystery of the Real Murderer. Who Has Disappeared.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—Theodore Durrant was taken from his cell in the city prison today and formally charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont. He has been very surly for the past two days, and made no effort to conceal his irritation this morning. "How much more are you going to charge me with?" he growled at Detective Seymour, who swore to the complaint. The prison officials are confident that Durrant's visitors bring him drugs which enable him to sleep twelve hours a day. To the use of these opiates his increasing irritability is ascribed. He is fast becoming what is known as an unreasonable and troublesome prisoner. Chief Crowley has ordered that no notice shall be taken of anything the prisoner says, minor prisoner officials having complained of Durrant's rudeness. Durrant is treated with the greatest consideration. He occupies the most comfortable cell in the prison, has access to an adjoining bath room, is permitted to receive visitors at all hours and is not thrown in contact with other prisoners.

The preliminary examination in the Williams case will probably be concluded on Tuesday, and the inquest in the Lamont case commence on the following day. A few friends of Durrant still affect to believe in his innocence, even promising to solve the mystery of the real murderer, hinting that the murders were the work of a middleaged married resident of the mission, who has since disappeared.

The plan of District Attorney Barnes to try the Lamont murder case first is commended. Considered alone, the Williams case is weak for the prosecution, and with another case to be tried a jury verdict of guilty would be doubtful. The prosecution fears the moral effect of an acquittal in one case. The evidence in the Lamont crime is considered much more conclusive. It is probable that the grand jury will be asked to indict Durrant for the Lamont murder. This would render unnecessary a preliminary police court investigation.

THEY WORE THE GRAY

ANNUAL REUNION OF SOUTHERN VETERANS.

Recitations, Songs and Toasts—A Warm Address by Senator Bate.

Although just thirty years have elapsed since Appomatox, there were quite a number of men who wore the gray during the eventful four years that closed on April 9, 1865, who met in Kutner hall last night to sing the praises of the Southland in an enthusiastic way. It was an occasion, however, when the blood tingles and the flight of time is forgotten. Sterling Price Post, Confederate Veterans, were holding their annual reunion, and they had a distinguished officer of the Confederacy to cheer and guide them in the love feast—no less a person than Senator Bate of Tennessee, the "fighting Billy Bate" of Bull Run.

The proceedings opened by Post Commander E. D. Edwards installing the officers elected during the day, as follows: Commander, T. R. Mears; vice commander, O. J. Meade; adjutant, O. J. Harrell; quartermaster, W. M. Williams; commissary, T. L. Reel; chaplain, Rev. J. R. Kirkpatrick; vidette, S. M. Fleming.

The musical and literary exercises came next. There was a large and appreciative audience, which included nearly every representative Southern family in the county. Tennessee and Missouri, the Carolinas and Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and last but by no means least, Virginia, had fair women and brave men to represent them there, and to complete the Byronic sentiment, "all went merry as a marriage bell."

The musical portion of the exercises was directed by Mrs. J. E. F. Edwards and was admirably carried out. There was an excellent chorus which came out so strongly in "The Old Kentucky Home" as to cause the Rev. W. H. Martin, in a moment of happsdy to toss his hat high in the air, amid the laughter of the onlookers. The chorus gave the "Suwanee River" with great feeling, and Mrs. Edward's "Kentucky Belle" was a gem in the way of expression. The chorus came back with "I'se Gwine Back to Dixie," and Mrs. Hoxie contributed a welcome solo, "The Blue and the Gray." Miss Williams and Clarence Edwards submitted topical and typical recitations in the intervals of the program.

When General Bate arose to speak there was great enthusiasm. The general, who is a cousin of ex-Judge Harris, is a splendid specimen of physical manhood, well preserved, and of commanding presence. His address lasted for upward of half an hour, and was highly seasoned with praises of the Confederacy and Jefferson Davis. He spoke of the latter as the noblest and most sublime name written on the pages of American history, a sentiment which was applauded to the echo. He predicted that if occasion should unhappily arise for the old soldiers who wore the gray to fight for the national flag they would be found in line, and it could be said of the Confederate army that it never numbered substitutes or bounty jumpers in its ranks. Adverting to the local southern colony, the speaker said that when the war was over it was not unnatural that many sons of the South should come to California, a land of peace, and make their homes there. They are here today, numbered amongst the noblest and proudest of our people, not desiring to keep up prejudices or animosities, but to live peaceably as citizens of a common country. That country has now but one flag, but the men who are proud of the stars and stripes are not ashamed of what they did for the cause represented by the stars and bars.

The exercises closed with the familiar "Dixie," which Abraham Lincoln so touchingly said but a few days before his death "must be played side by side with 'The Star Spangled Banner.'"

The company then sat down to a sumptuous cold collation prepared by the wives and daughters of Sterling Price camp, and with toasts and speeches the remaining hours of the evening gaily passed away.

Monument to Monroe.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Advices received at the Venezuelan legation state a popular subscription has been opened at Caracas for the statue of President Monroe, which is to commemorate the Monroe doctrine. Manuel Carrion opens the subscription with 100 bolivars, a coin equal to a franc.

Professor Sanders has not yet secured the $5000 bail fixed by Judge Webb, but it is stated that the amount will be covered in a few days, principally by bondsmen willing to qualify for small amounts.

DURRANT ARRAIGNED

On the Charge of Killing Blanche Lamont.

IMPORTANT NEW EVIDENCE

A Page Missing in the Visitors' Register at the State Board of Trade Exhibit.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 29.—Theodore Durrant was arraigned today in the police court on a charge of murder for the killing of Blanche Lamont. The defendant conducted himself with his usual stoicism, and after the formal proceedings, had a long consultation with his attorneys. He complains bitterly, however, that the public is disposed to prejudge him. He says that every fact connected with the murder is made to fit his case, while suspicious circumstances regarding others are disregarded. The coroner's inquest in the Lamont case, which commenced this evening, will be continued every night until concluded so as not to interfere with the preliminary examination of Durrant for the Williams murder, to be resumed tomorrow.

Detective Simons of Portland, formerly a Pinkerton detective, arrived in this city today, and in company with Detective Gibson of the local force visited Emmanuel church and took copious notes during a consultation which followed in regard to the murder of Miss Lamont and Miss Williams. Those people who favor the defense say that the coming of the detective shows that the prosecution feels that its case is not as strong as it claims. Another bit of important evidence has just come to light that may strengthen the circumstantial evidence against Durrant in the Williams

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

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The San Joaquin valley will raise enough wheat and barley alone this season to supply two railroads with a profitable freight business.

If President Cleveland doesn't enjoy Senator Stewart's letters to him it is evident that he has no appreciation of English as it is written in Nevada.

Eli Perkins is making himself heard in the interests of the Cleveland financial theory. His argument has the cheerful sound with which the public is so familiar.

Some money conventions are being held by Southern Democrats in some localities, but the proceedings as reported indicate a 16 ratio of "sound" to 1 of argument.

A good deal of San Francisco's financial trouble, if not all of it, might have been prevented if her citizens had done their full duty on caucus, convention and election days.

A prominent friend of the President says that he is the one Democrat whom the Republicans are afraid of. They are afraid of him as the President, but as a political opponent he only excites their warm approval.

It is estimated that the deficit in the government's finances at the end of the fiscal year will be $45,000,000. As Grover remarked, all that was needed to insure good times was the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act.

The Anglomaniacs are happy: England has succeeded in bullying little Nicaragua into paying that $75,000. Why doesn't the oppressor of weak nations try that policy on something of its size, Russia or the United States, for instance?

And now the "silver Democrats" of Texas are taking steps to meet in convention. Verily, Grover will find it difficult to stop the ball which he has set in motion. Even he cannot put a quietus on an avalanche before it has run its course.

Judge Conley of Madera has been selected as grand orator of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Congratulations are in order, both for the Judge and Madera. It is not every infant county seat that can boast of a prize orator.

A board of supervisors in Kane county, Illinois, has decided not to furnish aid to any family who keeps dogs. Why draw the line at dogs, when big sleeves and chewing gum are roaming about the country devouring the substance of the poor man?

The attitude of little Japan in repelling Russian interference in her Chinese affair is rather admirable. Her pluck may outrun her discretion in the matter, but if Japan maintains her attitude it is probable that the armed despot of the north will pay for any plums she may get out of the Chinese pie.

Senator Morgan of Alabama is another Democrat who is giving the Anglomaniacs and other Cleveland followers some straight talk on the questions involved in the British stand-and-deliver policy, as illustrated in the Nicaragua affair. The senator is chairman of the committee on foreign affairs in the upper house of congress, and he plainly says that the government did not do its duty in allowing England to take possession of the Nicaraguan port. Senator Morgan is a Democrat of vigorous and manly independence. He has not been Clevelandized.

The English royal commission which reported after investigation that opium is a comparatively harmless drug as used by the Chinese and other orientals, was evidently actuated more by British interests in the opium trade than by any other motive. Had it not been so, the report would have also given publicity to the fact that this drug, which may be used with impunity by the people of the orient, is a prolific source of physical and moral death to the Caucasian race. The report as given out is calculated to do much harm, for its tendency will be to weaken prejudice against opium among people to whom its use means certain destruction.

The people of Fresno regret that Mr. Spreckels did not find it consistent with his many pressing business duties to pay a visit of inspection to this city at this time, as stated to have been his intention by Henry Miller, who accompanied him on his recent trip as far as Bakersfield. The people here desire that Mr. Spreckels, as the chief promoter of the competing road and of beet sugar production in California, should become personally familiar with the varied resources of this locality, and delay in that respect is a disappointment. In the nature of things it cannot, however, be long until Fresno is granted the attention she desires.

Stockton's bribery scandal in connection with the county hospital site, now that the case is on trial, does not improve any in appearance. The architect swears that he paid $1000 to Dr. C. H. Bulson, the county physician, to have his plans accepted. Supervisor Brown, who is alleged to have been a party to the transaction, refuses to testify, on the ground that his evidence would tend to criminate himself, and although the court-room jury may not heed this fact, the outside jury will be apt to consider that it looks bad for Brown. Several members of the grand jury swear that Ward, the third party to the alleged transaction, admitted in his evidence before the grand jury that he received two-thirds of the money and divided it with Brown. On the whole, it looks very much as if a very corrupt mess had been stirred up in Stockton. If the case is as bad as it looks, it is to be hoped that the nest of corruptionists will be safely boxed.

Later.—Since the foregoing was written a dispatch announces that Ward has been convicted. The chances for the desirable boxing are improving.

THE SAN FRANCISCO PRESS

A representative of a San Francisco paper was in Fresno not long ago, and while here he discussed the present conduct of the Call, which paper he did not represent. He said: "The Call, under its new management, is a failure. Its managing editor has gone to the city from the country, where he had a decent local paper, and he is trying to introduce provincial ideas into metropolitan journalism. Of course the attempt is bound to be a failure." The assertion was not disputed, for the reason that his hearer preferred to bask in the light of his metropolitan glory and dimly reflect the lustre of his metropolitan intellect, rather than to enter into an argument with him.

Nevertheless, to point a moral which we would deduce in this article, the assertion shall here be disputed. The Call under its present management is not a failure; on the contrary, it is forging right to the front among San Francisco papers, and this is the reason of the very petty dissatisfaction (or jealousy) with that paper which we have heard expressed, by representatives of rival newspapers, not alone in the case we cite.

And now to our moral: The Call is succeeding. Why? Precisely because it is introducing not provincial—as the gentleman was pleased to term them—but cosmopolitan ideas to its readers. Heretofore the San Francisco press has made the serious mistake of representing only that city, and but a part of it, at that. It has not been in touch with the rest of the state, and in a strangely blind way it has failed to note that the welfare of the interior and the metropolis are so bound up together that what injures the one injures the other, and that what advances the one advances the other. The history of the San Francisco papers demonstrates the truth of this assertion, and we write with the remark of a prominent writer of that city still lingering in our memory. He said: "Oh, d—m the country; it doesn't count." There is the text; the metropolitan papers of every day are the sermon.

Against this narrow and less than provincial spirit the Call's present policy is a protest. That it will win is as certain as that more than three-fourths of the people of the state live outside of the city. It is winning; the improvement in the appearance of the Call, both daily and weekly; the constantly increasing demand for it, and the broad and enlightened spirit in its editorial columns are the proof of the fact. The San Francisco newspaper representative named the Call's surest qualification for success, and termed it a defect.

THE USE OF OPIUM.

The report of the royal commission (composed largely of physicians), to be presented to the British parliament this week, says that the moderate use of opium is not injurious and that a great many people use it throughout India with no bad effects. It further says that it is the opinion of the great majority of native medical practitioners in India that its employment as a stimulant by those past middle age is attended by beneficial results. That a royal commission composed of men eminent in the medical or other professions should promulgate such a theory as this is astounding. A few grains of thoughtful observation and common sense are worth ten thousand such reports.

Here on the Pacific coast we are painfully well situated to know something of the practical effects of opium, and one of the first things that we are compelled to observe is that the continued "moderate use of opium," which the commission commends, is virtually an impossibility. The drug is about the most seductive and insidious in its advances of the many that make victims of mankind. Before he knows it he who tampers with it is its hopeless slave. It would be about as reasonable to talk of a gentle explosion of powder as of the moderate use of opium.

As for its regular and moderate use being beneficial for people past middle age, that is another theory which would be maintained only by people who know nothing of the matter, or by a royal commission. The danger of tampering with it is but slightly less for people of that age than for younger folks. The evidence of this fact is common enough here, and if less older than younger persons are victims of the habit it is principally because youth is more apt than middle age to succumb to temptation. We submit to any reputable physician of this state who has closely observed the practical working and effects of opium that the facts are as stated by us.

If you choose to investigate our insane asylums you will find that opium is among the most potent causes of the terrible disease which is there treated; in the penitentiaries you will learn that it is a cause of crime, and if you wish to ascertain about how many "opium fiends" drift in and out of our jails talk with any intelligent sheriff, constable or policeman. It is a notorious fact that the moral, mental and physical victims of this most pernicious drug abound in California. Forced upon Mongolians by Caucasians, the ill seed that was then sown is now being returned to us by the yellow man.

All these things being considered, the report of the royal commission can but seem outrageous, if not deliberately so, at least through an evident neglect to inform itself on the characteristics of the drug. In recommending the "moderate use of opium," and in commending its use as a regular stimulant, it allies itself with what is rapidly being recognized as one of the most tremendous forces for evil in our modern civilization.

The London Spectator suggests a settlement of the African question by a division of the dark continent between England and France. This is surprising. The Spectator evidently does not voice the sentiment of the British government when it proposes to give another nation a share of something.

The Illinois legislature has made wife desertion a criminal offense, but no penalty was fixed for the husband deserter. And still the New Woman of suckerdom is not happy. She wants to vote so that she can make laws which will do justice to her downtrodden sex.

Thomas A. Edison is said to win invariably at poker. He evidently coppers the other fellow's bet by a little process of his own invention.

THE SEWER BONDS.

There is every indication that the election on Saturday will result favorably to the proposition to issue municipal bonds in the sum of $10,000 to complete the city's sewer system, by a larger vote than the necessary two-thirds majority.

The Hundred Thousand club at a meeting held last night unanimously added its indorsement to that already given the proposition by the Chamber of Commerce, and if there is any hostility to the step necessary to make the needed improvement it has not yet shown itself to any considerable extent. An occasional remark is heard to the effect that these are hard times in which to make public improvements, but in answer to such an objection it can be said that such improvements can be made at less cost during hard times, when materials and labor are cheap, than they can during times of business activity. It is also a matter worthy of consideration that a large part of the money will be expended at home in furnishing employment to people who stand greatly in need of it, and that it will quickly find its way into the channels of local trade.

Common justice to a large and populous portion of the city, unsupplied with sewer facilities, also urgently demands that the taxpayers shall vote the amount necessary to do this work. The citizen whose premises are now connected with the sewer system as a matter of course does not personally feel the necessity of expending money in sewer building, but a reasonable consideration for the welfare of his fellow citizens who pay taxes to maintain the sewers and have no direct benefit from them will prompt him to cast his vote for a public improvement that is admittedly needed, and that will make complete one of the best sewer systems in interior California.

HAZING BARBARITIES.

Hazing, as it is too frequently practiced in colleges, is an outcropping of the barbarian in man which seems strangely out of place in an institution of learning. A recent case in the University of Southern California, at Los Angeles, is directly in point. There a party of alleged students took a freshman, lowered him into a well, hung him across the bough of a eucalyptus tree, and finally burned a woman's visage on his breast with a solution of nitrate of silver. The treatment has caused him great suffering, and the physicians fear that the burn will develop into a permanent ulcer.

Now if something like that had taken place in a tribe of red men little might have been thought of it, but as the offense was perpetrated in a "university" and by young men who are supposed to be permeated by the nineteenth century spirit of enlightenment, it should not be dismissed so lightly. Frequently, too, one reads of hazing affairs of little, if any, less atrocity than this. The faculty have punished the offenders in this case by suspending them from the university for a week, but the penalty seems absurdly out of proportion to the offense. The Humane Society has taken the matter up, and an example probably will be made of the barbarous students, but this fact in no way changes the attitude of the faculty in the affair.

It is strange that this hazing custom, except in its milder form, is not stamped out in the colleges. It is but occasionally that the atrocities perpetrated in this guise are made known to the public, but far more frequently faculties are aware of them. It is to the credit of some institutions of learning that hazing is not permitted, but the wonder remains that in so many it is not effectually discountenanced. Young people are sent to such places to secure something of the higher learning, and it is poorly obtained by encouraging the brute which is in the breasts of all. Hazing is not a survival of the fittest, and it should be found no more in the unwritten curricula of colleges.

If England has the right to seize the principal port of entry of a weak nation to enforce the collection of an indemnity, would she not have the same right to "hold up" the United States by taking possession of the port of New York for a similar purpose? Or is there one international law for weak nations and another for strong ones? In the opinion of the Republican it is the duty of the United States to demand and enforce the same sort of decent treatment for the weaker nations of this continent that we demand for ourselves. When they are in the wrong let them pay a proper penalty, but let that be obtained by methods that differ materially from those of the ordinary highwayman.

Senator Stewart has addressed another "roasting" letter to President Cleveland. This may be a dignified thing to do, and yet we confess that we never heard that Clay or Webster, or Benton, or Calhoun, or Sumner, or Chase, or Fessenden, or Edmunds, did such a thing. But then, you know, times have changed since their day, and what is propriety now was not such then. Oakland Enquirer.

Presidents have changed since those days, also. This country has never before had a chief executive who would act in defiance of the law he was chosen to execute.

The public will learn with pleasure that Attorney General Olney has recovered the annual pass upon which he rides over the Pennsylvania Central, recently lost on the White House grounds. In order to make the matter perfectly clear it may be well to state that it was the pass and not the railroad which was lost. There is no danger of any railroads getting lost around the national capital while Mr. Olney is attorney general.

The sheriff of Santa Clara county has required his deputies to provide themselves with bicycles in order to facilitate the transaction of their business. An official cyclist chasing a well-mounted horse thief would be an interesting episode.

"Put yourself in his place." If you were paying taxes to maintain a sewer system and were denied all benefit therefrom, would you not expect your fellow citizens to willingly put you on an equality with themselves?

Secretary of Agriculture J. Sterling Morton says he is yearning to return to Arbor Lodge permanently. Mr. Morton has succeeded once, at least, in getting in touch with public sentiment.

RANDOM REMARKS.

The question, Did Du Maurier write "Trilby," is pressing. If he did, let's just ask him to apologize, and let it go at that.

The sheriff of Santa Clara county has issued an order that hereafter all of his deputies must provide themselves with bicycles. In behalf of the bicycle manufacturers thanks are hereby extended to the worthy sheriff.

The San Francisco Examiner wants to ascertain who is the most beautiful girl in California. Why didn't its representatives pick her out while they were in Fresno, and so save any further trouble about the matter? No, thanks, girls, it's all right; we charge nothing for such things. Just get your papa to take the Republican and you can read them almost any day.

Now Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton of New York, and Rev. Charles F. Strong of Savannah, have been heard to preach that Christ's resurrection was not of the body, but was distinctly spiritual. If the reverend gentlemen keep on liquifying and rarifying they will get their creed down so fine after a while that even the most hopeless and benighted skeptic can accept it without seriously injuring his conscience. Even as it is, some of the creeds are not nearly as thick as they need to be.

"Yes, Marier," said Farmer Jaxon, "the Republican party delights in fosterin' infant industries. Hey! What's that you say—then would reachin' the baby to walk be inculcatin' Republicanism? No, b'gosh, it wouldn't. What give you that crazy notion? Oh, because it would be fosterin' infant industry, hey! Marier, you make me heart-weary. It's no use your grapin' 'round after Republicanism, anyway; it takes people of sense to belong to that party. What's that agin—what do I belong fer, then? Marier, if it won't fer my children I'd give up an' die a broken-hearted man. It's time for fambly pra'rs."

If all the women would do as did Dr. Anna Leman Griffin of Muncie, Indiana, this theater thirst would be assuaged before long. She was sitting near the end of a seat, and the terrible drouth struck two men who were between her and the wall. They tried to get out and treat their burning stomachs. She refused to move, and they called a policeman to move her—nice job he would have had!—but the manager ruled that she had paid for her seat, and didn't have to move. So, like Simpson's cow, they went dry. Unfortunately, or fortunately, however, there is but one Dr. Anna Leman Griffin, and she lives a good ways east.

A resolution was introduced in the Illinois assembly not long ago, in which the women of that state were requested to marry none but Americans. It would be interesting to have a photograph of the mind of the man who offered that resolution. If a foolish woman in this little-discarding "land of the free and home of the brave" chooses to trade herself off for a foreign title, is not this country to be congratulated rather than commiserated? At least, her posterity will not belong to us. If she chooses to marry a foreigner without a title, is that necessarily cause for sadness? How many women—to say nothing of men—does the reader chance to know who would benefit the United States by living in South Africa or somewhere else at a distance? Let the girls marry whom they choose. If it is after it may be our loss, and, again, it may be our gain.

There is folly which is purely masculine in its character, and there is imbecility which is strictly feminine in its nature. New York women have again offered themselves in drooling evidence of the latter fact. After the tenor, Jean de Reszke, sang the other night, the women called him before the curtain twenty-seven times. Several hundred of them crawled under the orchestra rail to get to him, threw their arms about his knees when they could, cheered, wept—oh, tubs of tears!—and finally were dragged away by the ushers. Now we submit that men have rare capacity for making fools of themselves, but we also submit that never the man lived who knew how to make the infinite idiot of himself that these contemptible, groveling women made of themselves. They sit on an unapproachable pedestal of unique asininity. They disgrace their sex. They cause a man to blush that their sisterhood in any way reaches his mother, the driveling, imbecile, hopeless creatures! It is a strange thought that the sex which includes dauntless heroines, vigorous thinkers and God-and-man-glorified mothers, wives, sisters and daughters also encloses in its vesture this ilk of wet-eyed droolers and unspeakable simpletons.

THEY FOUGHT FOR SIMPLE RIGHT.

A big, broad-brimmed straw hat worn by a man during a play was the cause of a riot in the Cinnic theater in Sacramento the other night. Several men, including the wearer, were knocked down, and a number of arrests were made.—As reported in the Bee.

A tribute to those gallant men who fought for simple right;
Who paid to see the play, you know, and deemed it not polite
For some coarse clown to bar their view with his big hat. I bring
This tribute to those valiant men; they did the proper thing.
And if by change they're still in quod in Sacramento jail,
Why, please to tell them, some one, that I'll gladly go their bail.
It's bad enough when women's hats obstruct one's starboard view,
But when the men are lidded, too, it really will not do.

If women lack in courtesy 'tis best for us to bear,
But when men rob us of our rights let's teach them to be sure;
Let's teach the wound, if we can, good breeding really pays,
And he who dares to raise his hat let's show him better ways.
Our twisted necks too oft proclaim the woman to our sorrow,
Was hatted like the devil, as a wicked man once swore.
We've borne and borne from women but, now that the ides of May are over
That he who dares to wear his hat had better have a care!

AS THE CENTRAL MAN SAW IT.

The man who lives in the center of the earth climbed up through a hole in the ground, and looked about him.

"What are you doing?" he asked of the dejected-looking man of the outer world who was tramping along with a bundle on his shoulder.

"Looking for work."

"Do you like to work?"

"Not especially."

"Then what are you looking for work for?"

"Because I'm hungry."

"Why don't you eat?"

"Because I haven't any food, and must work to get it."

"I see. Here's lots of ground that needs tilling; go to work there."

"The owner wouldn't let me."

"The what?"

"The owner."

"Who's he? God?"

"Ye-e-es, or—no. He's the man that owns the ground."

"Doesn't God own the ground?"

"Nop."

"Didn't He put it here for all His children?"

"Nop."

"Well, why don't the man that owns the ground have it tilled? It needs it."

"Says he can't afford it. He's holding it for a raise in price."

"What will make it raise in price?"

"Because some of these other fellows around here are tilling their ground."

"And you're starving?"

"Pretty hungry."

"Are you the only one that's hungry?"

"Nop; there's lots of us."

"All men?"

"No; women and little children, too."

"Are there many of these 'owners'?"

"A good many."

"And they hold the ground untilled for a raise in price, while people that want work starve?"

"Many do."

"Why don't you tell your lawmakers?"

"They know."

"And do nothing?"

"Yep."

"Who elects them?"

"We do."

"Keep right on electing them?"

"Yep."

"I guess I'll go back," said the man from the center of the earth, thoughtfully; "we have sense down there."

And he crept back into the hole.

Russia's intervention in the Japanese-Chinese affair is the act of a robber, nothing more or less, and if the same theory of morality prevailed between nations as between individuals her high-handed and insolent effrontery would be speedily checked. Might can make no right in that case.

By a vote of 91 to 15 the New York legislature condemned the President for his masterly inactivity in relation to the Nicaraguan affair. "Been hoeing potatoes today?" inquired the loud father. "Nop," answered his son. "What have you been doing?" "Nothing." And, as the boy afterwards remarked, his father whipped him for nothing. Probably the New York legislature found its precedent in this case. President Cleveland did a good deal of nothing about Nicaragua.

PEACE CAME WHISTLING.

Peace came whistling o'er the hills,
Heigho, the day was cheery,
Laughter boiling as the rills—
Come back, my dearie, dearie—
All the world stood still to hear
How that tune was charming
Down the vale both sweet and clear,
Ah, inspiring, ringing!

Peace, we'd whistle o'er the hills,
Oh, life, so long and weary!
Sevenfold his music thrills—
Come back, my dearie, dearie—
All the while we're in the dark
Pause to hear his laughter,
As his joy-songs thrill and die,
Echoes stealing after.

Peace, come whistling o'er the hills,
For eyes grow wistful, teary,
Wanting for your music's trills—
Come back, my dearie, dearie—
While the where the blossoms throng;
Leave us, dear one, never;
Wake the echoes with your song
Ever, ever, ever.

ANOTHER WHISPER FROM THE THRONE.

"This Stewart, Walter Q."

"Yea, All-Hallowed One."

"This monthly Senator from Nevada's silver hills."

"Yea, me Sovereign."

"You heard me say 'silver'?"

"Yea, All Powerful."

"Then why didn't not hiss?"

"I—I—"

"And cry, 'Curse silver'? But let it pass. I, who have the United States of Great Britain on me hands, may well heed not thy strange neglect. This Stewart makes me tire, y' know, with his ceaseless prating of the Nicaraguan episode. He does, bah Jove."

"He is an arrant knave, most gracious Sire."

"His blarsted, blooming fulmination anent Hawaii; it maketh me to tire. It does, bah Jove."

"He is as wild and woolyas his native west, Most Potent."

"Without, his beastly talk of running our own finances, it's doocedly fatiguing, don't y'know."

"A fool, melud; a hopeless, prating fool!"

"What were our country without its Rothschilds, bah Jove? From whom should it borrow at 4½ per cent?" Walter Q."

"Yea, Sovereign."

"Order the Lord High Executioner to remove this Stewart's hat from in front of his mouth."

"It shall be done."

"And, Walter Q."

"Yea, Sovereign."

"Have the state of Nevada expunged from the map."

"Yea, Lord."

"Leave not one pocket borough by its neighbor's side, nor yet one sagebrush growing by another. Wipe it out; obliterate it; retire it to innocuous desuetude, y' know."

"As it is commanded, it shall be done."

"I'll teach Stewart—"

"Yea, Lord."

"Not to interfere with a man who has the United States of Great Britain on his hands."

"Yea, Light of the Universe."

"I will, bah Jove."

"Yea, me Sovereign."

"Then what will you take in yours, y' know?"

A. J. W.

A NOTABLE ISSUE.

Commenting editorially on the Republican's edition of April 20th, the San Francisco Call says:

Under the patronage of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hundred Thousand Club, the Fresno Republican has issued a special edition containing a considerable amount of information concerning that section of California.

In the way of special editions the issue is a notable one. It has broken away from the old forms that have hitherto governed editions of the kind, and instead of running up some fifty or sixty pages of florid descriptions and boom articles, it consists of a compilation of facts and statistics of a business nature expressed in a form so compact as to be easily understood. This fact in itself will give the edition an important value as an advertisement of Fresno and the surrounding country. It will not attract the curious by its enormous size, but it will attract business men by its matter, and can hardly fail to interest every one whom it attracts.

It is worth noting, moreover, that the edition does not appeal to capitalists only. It affords proof of abundant opportunities in the great valley for poor men who have thrift and industry, as well as for the rich who have money to invest. The leading editorial in the number says: "The day for poor men has not yet gone by in Fresno county, as it has in some portions of the state where land is held at prices which are a bar to the homeseeker who is not rich. Not only is the most fertile land with water held at comparatively low prices here, but it can be had upon terms which give the purchaser opportunity to pay for it in easy installments."

In giving this prominence to the opportunities offered to men of ordinary means, the editor of the Republican acted wisely, and Fresno county will surely reap a benefit from it. There are comparatively few rich men who care to break up their old homes and start new ones, but there are a great many men of smaller means who are looking for an opportunity to do so. Men of small means moreover are often more beneficial to the communities in which they settle than are the rich. Rich men are nearly always old men. When they seek new homes they seek a place where they can live quietly and be free from business. They are apt to take little interest in the community and almost none in progress, and as a consequence give little help to public enterprises.

With home-seekers of ordinary means the reverse is the case. They are nearly always young men who have their fortunes to make. They are compelled to be progressive citizens from the very nature of their circumstances. Their interests are on the side of public improvements. They sympathize with enterprises of all kinds. They infuse the community with snap and vigor, and by their energy and industry they soon make more money for the community than the richer men brought in. It is men of this kind that transform small towns into great cities, and Fresno is wise in making known the opportunities she offers them.

A vote for the sewer bonds is a vote in the interests of the laboring men of the town.

BRITISH SMART MONEY

Salvador's Guarantee Will Be Accepted.

THE FLEET TO LEAVE CORINTO

It Is Believed That the Acute Phase of the Nicaraguan Incident has Passed.

Washington, May 2.—The department of state received this afternoon a telegram from Ambassador Bayard, stating that Great Britain had accepted the guarantee made by Salvador for the payment of the indemnity by Nicaragua in London within a fortnight, and as soon as Managua confirms and so informs the British admiral, the admiral is instructed to leave Corinto.

The above official statement, given out by the state department after 4 o'clock this afternoon, may be regarded as chronicling the passage of the acute phase of the difficulty between Great Britain and Nicaragua, which at one time perhaps threatened to involve the United States. It cannot be doubted that Nicaragua will promptly confirm the arrangement, and the British fleet will leave Corinto as soon as notice of the action of the British foreign office can be communicated to Admiral Stephenson, which, by the way, might be sooner had not the Nicaraguans purposely interrupted the communication by cable directly between the foreign office and the admiral.

The guarantee by Salvador of Nicaragua's indebtedness, it is said, is simply repayment of the favor extended to Salvador by Nicaragua at the time of the Ezeta incident, when Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister at Washington, took up the case of Salvador by instructions of his own government, and worked so hard to secure the extradition of the refugee to Salvador. In addition to this consideration based on gratitude, the Salvadorans are supposed to be influenced in espousing the Nicaraguan cause by a feeling of apprehension at the presence of British troops on Central American soil. It is quite certain that all of the countries of Central America have been deeply impressed with some such fear. It is felt here that the Nicaraguan incident may, perhaps, be the direct means of bringing about again the long expected revival of the union of the Central American republics, the small republics now existing having been brought to a realization of their inability of protecting themselves in a conflict with any considerable power.

Although it may be safely assumed that the acute phase of the Nicaraguan incident has passed, supposing that there should be no hostile collision before the formal orders have reached the commanders on each side, there are yet some matters to be adjusted before the incident can be regarded as entirely closed. After the settlement of the "smart money" claim on account of the treatment of Hatch a commission must be selected and proceed to adjudicate the claims of other British subjects, not officials, who were expelled from Bluefields at the time of the outbreak last summer, and this commission assesses damages against Nicaragua on this score there may be some grumbling before the account is settled. This is not likely to lead to serious trouble, but the Nicaraguans, smarting under the sense of oppression in this case (for they declare that Hatch had never been an exequatur, and so was never recognized by them as a British official) may be counted on to do everything they can without good cause for open rupture to give their patronage in the future to any other nation than Great Britain.

It is just within the bounds of possibility, too, that the old question of British rights in the Mosquito reservation may arise again at some future day, for it will be recalled that General Barrios, who went to London as special commissioner for Nicaragua to come to an understanding with Great Britain on the subject and to secure a revision of the treaty of Managua, by which the British right of protectorate over the reservation was recognized, was met by a polite but positive refusal on the part of Lord Kimberly to enter upon a discussion of the subject until Nicaragua had first adjusted the claims growing out of the improper treatment of British citizens at Bluefields. Thus the subject was left in abeyance, though if it should rise again, it is probable that the United States would this time side with Nicaragua in the contention that the Mosquitos by formal act, in convention last summer, in merging their territory into the body politic of Nicaragua had absolutely terminated the British protectorate.

The British diplomatic officers uniformly follow the practice of keeping their home government informed as to the state of public opinion in the country to which they are accredited on any issue touching that country as shown by public declarations and utterances of leading newspapers, and it has been suggested that the foreign office in the case of Nicaragua may have been somewhat influenced in this last action in closing up the case, or at least may have been hastened in its disposition by notice from the British ambassador here of the action today of the New York state assembly.

A cablegram of instructions was sent to Mr. Bayard yesterday, laying down a positive line of action. Mr. Bayard received these instructions so late yesterday that they were undoubtedly communicated to the foreign office today. It is a singular coincidence, therefore, that Great Britain's acceptance was given almost immediately after Mr. Bayard carried out his instructions. Previous to yesterday the compromise was being urged by the Salvadorean minister in London, but his efforts seemed to be ineffective and there was no certainty that Great Britain would agree. It was this doubt which led to the cable to Mr. Bayard. He was directed to urge the reasonableness of the compromise proposition and to seek an early acceptance. The results proved that his offices were more effective than those of the Salvadorean minister.

Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan minister here, received the news from the state department today.

"I am much gratified with the result," said he, "but now that it is all over, I don't mind saying that I was apprehensive up to the time the official message came from Mr. Bayard. There is no doubt that the affair is at an end, as no circumstance can now intervene to prevent the execution of the agreement. The suggestion that Nicaragua has yet to accept is a mere formality which she has already accepted, and in fact has urged the agreement through her representatives. But such further assurances as are necessary will be begun. The payment of the money is beyond question. Nicaragua's word is sufficient, but in addition there is the assurance of Salvador." Dr. Guzman was asked what other steps would be taken.

"There is only one more step," said he, "and that is for the British ships to sail from Corinto. I expect that will occur on Saturday, perhaps by tomorrow."

As the interview closed Mr. Guzman said: "One thing I want to emphasize, and that is my appreciation of the consideration shown me and my government by the state department. The kindly manner in which Secretary Gresham and all the officials have treated the subject at the time of emergency is a source of congratulation to me, and certainly will be to my government when the facts become known."

Mr. Guzman has sent a telegram to his government informing them of Great Britain's acceptance.

Colon, May 2.—It is stated here that three British war ships are expected to arrive at Greytown, Nicaragua, shortly.

A rather serious riot is reported to have occurred at Culebra, in the course of which many persons were wounded.

JAPAN'S POSITION.

Large Orders Placed for War Material.

London, May 2.—The Vienna correspondent of the Standard telegraphs: I am told that the Japanese have declared it impossible for them to yield to the dictation of Russia and are making their preprations accordingly. Large orders have been placed in several European countries for war material, and Japanese agents are busy in the dock yards of Europe buying war vessels, mostly small, swift cruisers. No respite will be allowed China for the ratification of the treaty. The march to Peking begins the moment the armistice ends. As regards Russia, her claims will be politely waived and it will then be imperative that the allies bring matters to an issue.

IRISH INDEPENDENCE.

A BOLDER POLICY TO BE INAUGURATED.

The Demands of Ireland to Be Made the Subject for International Consideration.

New York, May 2.—The following will be published here tomorrow: A movement has been set on foot to hold a convention of Irish-Americans in one of the large cities at an early date. A number of gentlemen who have been prominent in the Irish cause and who are of the various schools of political thought, have come to the conclusion that the time has come for Irish-Americans to inaugurate another and bolder policy in the interest of Irish independence. The agitation known as the Parnell or parliamentary movement, as far as Irish nationality is concerned is dead. The Home Rule question has been ruled out of practical British politics by the British people.

The new movement abides by the decision, as far as the further prosecution of parliamentary agitation is concerned, but determines to keep the flag of Irish independence still flying and will devote itself to turning the Irish question upon the attention of the world in such a manner as will inevitably compel a settlement more satisfactory to Ireland than any heretofore offered by any British party. Mr. Gladstone said in moving his home rule bill: "If, therefore, the resistance to this measure were to be bitter, obstinate and prolonged, the question of repeal might finally become an international one."

The promotere of the new movement have been driven to adopt the alternative suggested by Mr. Gladstone and will try to make the demands of Ireland a subject for international consideration. Several hundred Irish-Americans have pledged their sympathies and compensation and the names are representative of all sections of the United States.

Men from the most distant points, including such cities as San Francisco, Seattle, Tacoma and Los Angeles and various centers in Montana and Colorado have signified their intention of being present at the meeting. All are unanimous that the proposed movement is not only opportune, but a positive necessity for the Irish cause.

MURDER AT MARYSVILLE

AN AGED PAWNBROKER FOUND DEAD IN HIS SHOP.

An Electrician and a Barber Arrested. The Former Makes a Confession.

Marysville, Cal., May 2.—Jon Pierre, an aged and decrepit Frenchman who conducted a pawnshop under the espionage of the authorities, was found dead in his shop this morning, bound, gagged and covered with blood. It is surmised that the murderers, whose object was robbery, secreted themselves in his quarters last night while Pierre was known to be at a Salvation Army meeting. After vainly searching for the old man's hidden treasure, they tried to force the desired information from their victim, beating him when he refused to divulge the hiding place, fracturing his skull in two places. Despite his severe fastenings the old fellow had evidently struggled hard and long, his blood bespattering all the furniture in the room, which was in great disorder. Today a box of gold and silver watches and $100 in coin were found in the room. This afternoon the police arrested Steward Green, alias George Duroy, an electrician, and a barber named Miller. When arrested the latter tried to get his pistol, but was prevented. Green's mistress gave the clue to the authorities. Subsequently Green made a full confession, stating that he and Miller had committed the murder but had got nothing.

Miller in his confession tries to throw the actual commission of the crime upon Duroy. Tonight there have been loud threats of lynching, but as they came from irresponsible parties no attention has been paid to them.

A DESPONDENT WITNESS.

He Tries to End His Life by Severing an Artery.

San Francisco, May 2.—C. T. Hills, one of the most important witnesses for the state in connecting Theodore Durrant with the murder of Minnie Williams, tried to end his life by suicide this morning. Hills testified at the examination before Judge Conlan that he was standing at Twenty-third and Bartlett streets a few minutes after 8 on the night of the murder, waiting for his wife, who he expected. A man answering Durrant's description came along, and a woman whom he first thought was his wife met him. The two walked toward the church and he followed. He saw them enter the side door of the church and he peered in after them, but all was dark and he went home. The reason he gave for following them was that he was under the impression the woman was his wife. When he reached home, his wife was in the house. Hills has been out of work for some time and was penniless and despondent. Today to end his troubles he severed an artery in his wrist. He was discovered in time to save his life.

A New Jersey dairyman has broken the record by selling 13,000 quarts of milk daily from thirty cows. The pump handle falls from the nerveless grasp of the California milkman confronted with these figures.

The laboring man who neglects to go to the polls and vote for the sewer bonds tomorrow will have only himself to blame if he fails to find employment this summer.

I See It Wherever I Go!

Speaking of the illustrated catalogue of Weinstock, Lubin and Co., Pacific coast travelers frequently remark: "I see it wherever I go." No wonder! It is probably in fifty thousand homes today.

This book, familiar in so many homes, sells goods as readily as our best salesmen. Why should it not? Clear in its statements, honest in import, replete with news—it deals direct, and, above all, is complete. The latest devices, the sensible household necessities that you need and what you most like to have are all there in beautiful illustrations and interesting descriptions. It is a HELPFUL book for young and old, rich and poor, and FREE for the asking.

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It means that your orders will be filled from the largest general stock of merchandise on the coast, and as carefully as if you were here to choose for yourself. The privilege to return, at our expense, anything not as ordered, is a guarantee that the style and quality of the goods will be as nearly right as we know how to have them.

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COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

DURRANT TO ANSWER BEFORE THE SUPERIOR COURT

For the Murder of Minnie Williams. New Theory of the Defense in the Lamont Case.

San Francisco, May 2.—Theodore Durrant will be placed on trial for his life for the murder of Minnie Williams. He was held to answer on the charge in the superior court today and bail refused. Police Judge Conlon, the committing magistrate, in rendering his decision briefly reviewed the case and the evidence adduced against Durrant. In conclusion the judge said:

"The people, I consider, have surely wound a chain of circumstances in this case around one object—Durrant—and to cap the climax the property of the dead girl was found in his possession. The chain is complete, and in my opinion nothing is wanting."

Subsequently Durrant's preliminary examination for the murder of Blanche Lamont was taken up. The evidence so far given was a precise repetition of that at the inquest yesterday, and related to Durrant accompanying the girl from school on the day she was murdered and to his social intimacy with her.

Blanche's aunt, Mrs. C. G. Noble, was asked by the defense to identify the dead girl's handwriting. She was cross-examined for an hour on this point. The only writing which has concerned the case hitherto was that on the paper enclosing Blanche's rings and bearing the names of George R. King and Professor Scherstein. The defense apparently wish to show that Blanche herself wrote those names to establish their new theory that Blanche had not been killed and that the body found in the steeple was that of some one else.

PATIENCE AND FIRMNESS.

They Are Necessary to Success in the Raisin Business.

Editor Republican:—The commission men are claiming they have already the bulk of the raisins under contract for the coming season, but careful investigation by reliable parties proves that such is not the case.

Most of the vineyards they have advanced money on are the alkali ones, and the chances are that in many cases if they even get the alkali raisins they will have to gather them themselves.

Of course, as usual, certain vineyardists are in the employ of the commission men, and even if the system prevails they will be all right.

I know of an instance not far from me, where raisins were delivered to the same commission house from adjoining vineyards. The general conditions as to soil, cultivation, age of the v

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

A Sad Episode in Deputy Sheriff Peck's Life.

RAINED AND RAINED AND RAINED

A Few Words to the Raisin Growers—A Heartfelt Apology to the Bicycle Ladies.

When the case of Heath vs. the Examiner was on trial in San Francisco Deputy Sheriff P. F. Peck was in attendance as a witness for the defense. On his return he came by way of Stockton, and in that town he ran across Deputy Constable J. W. Perry of Selma. Said Perry:

"I have under my wing a woman who is a witness in the case against Edith Elder. She wants to return to Selma, and needs a man to look after her. I can't go now, and I wish you would take charge of her; will you?"

If the world were full of men as accommodating as Mr. Peck it would be easy trotting here. So he said, "All right," was introduced to the helpless woman, and the glad procession started. After awhile the conductor came to the estimable Mr. Peck, and said:

"There's a woman back here who says you are to pay her fare to Selma."

Mr. Peck said, "Huh!"

"There is a woman back here who says you are to pay her fare."

"Who in Abyssynia is she?"

"I don't know, but she says you will pay."

The conductor looked as if he thought probably, and Mr. Peck went back to see about it.

The woman was his fair charge, and she smilingly acknowledged that she didn't have a nickel as she looked at the deputy sheriff with a calm confidence which he couldn't bear to shock, for he is very accommodating, is Mr. Peck.

So he paid her fare, and that is why he hasn't bought his spring suit of clothes; it will have to wait. He is very anxious that his wife shall not learn of the affair; so everybody should be careful not to tell her. He also wishes to know if "that damberry" did the deed of malice aforethought, but the murmuring winds refuse to tell him.

The mournful case of Deputy Peck,
Who women crews with doubting,
For, oh, he got it in the neck,
As you can hear me shouting.
One lovely woman on a train,
Whose pocket-book was lacking,
The thought of her gives him a pain,
And paints his soul with blacking.

All too gallant is he, our Peck,
Although it is his manner;
Too apt to heed her woman's beck,
For sometimes she's a planner;
And so he wears his old, old clother,
Although of course they show it;
But this is strictly 'neath the rose—
His wife must never know it.

* * *

I know of an instance, not far from me, when raisins were delivered to the same commission house from adjoining vineyards. The general conditions as to soil, cultivation, age of the vines, time of packing, caring for and general handling were in my judgment equal. One of the parties—I quote from his own statement to me—received $60 per ton for his raisins, and the other party received $25 per ton for his. All I know about it is what each has told me; that is, as far as the price is concerned.—M. M. Parsons, in the REPUBLICAN.

If you have sold your birthright, then
Take what the pottage is;
If proffs so to shrowder men,
Nay, apathy, I vow.
Shall you receive from me. Your brains,
Supposing you have some,
Should teach you that your toil and pains
To a poor end have come

If you surrender all your yield
To men who plan for cash,
Your grapes turn to poison in the field,
And you—you eat the hash.
Or sixty, or but twenty-three,
The game is all their own,
And you are one—it's plain to me—
Their mercy, that alone.

The game's not mine. Just play it out,
And pay the price to learn;
If you heed not what you're about,
Cry not as slow screws turn.
This bread, broad land is all your own;
It waits your fruit to buy.
If middlemen secure the bone,
Shall I complain? Not I.

* * *

Now that warring insurance companies are cutting down rates from 50 to 90 per cent, and the people are getting the benefit of the reduction, we can all afford to stand back and cry: "Go it, gentlemen; may each of you hit the hardest." But the interesting question arises, Would all of this reduction have been profit to the companies, and, if not, what proportion would have been? And if it is not ordinary profit, where do you who are patrons of mutual insurance companies get off?

* * *

TO EACH ONE OF THE LOCAL LADIES WHO WEAR BICYCLE TROUSERS: I am deeply grieved to be informed that you suppose that you were depicted in the painful tale of Arminita Brown. Never! Perish the thought! It was that other one. You know that she does look far asunder in her—her—what is it best to call them? You know, too, that she did meet with misfortune. Believe me, it was she that I referred at.

To be even more honest, I didn't refer to anybody. The story I told before was true. The horrid artist had concocted the pictures, and he wanted the filling; so I filled. Do you believe me, dear? It is barely true.

* * *

They rode away as blithe and gay, all in the early morning
They said: "The day is bonnie May, when Nature's self adorning"
Bright were the flowers, and gay the hours in Kingsburg's merry town.
And glad each heart would thrill and start, as moments tripped adown
The sunny dale where scampers fell to tell the lay they lived
And life and joy without alloy an airy measure reel
But oh the rest—to tell it's best, although my heart is pained—
The clouds arose, the good Lord knows it rained, and rained, and rained.

Oh, tale of woes, and waft of love so wet, and wet, and wet!
Oh skirts so damp, and flirts no skimpy can evermore forget!
Oh snowy dresses, curly tresses that wouldn't seem to curl,
Because the rain had brought them bane and bought them to naught!
Oh gloomy frown of Kingsburg town because the day was damp!
Oh dragged girls without your curls until you seek the lamp!
You bet 'twas tough—I've said enough, for, oh, my heart is pained
That clouds arose, and heaven knows it rained, and rained, and rained.

* * *

I observe that Major and Mrs. F. T. Scott will give a series of temperance lectures in Fresno next week, and also that they have been successful in their work throughout the state and elsewhere. It is very strange that they should have decided to come to California to do this labor. Would they go to heaven to inculcate genuine religion?

Statistics show that in this state we have hardly more than one saloon to every 150 inhabitants. Do the worthy Major and his wife expect us to pull along on less than that? Then what are we to do when we get dry? Must a laborious citizen walk two or three blocks to get a drink? Suppose that every thirty voters here do support a saloon; we must have the necessities of life, musn't we? and why should anybody interfere with business?

And why not talk facts? We of California prate much of hard times, as does the rest of the world. But our annual drink bill is estimated to amount to more than $30,000,000—and I believe the estimate to be low, rather than high. This is an average of $24 apiece to every man, woman and child in the state, or $120 to every family of five persons. I sometimes think that we had better mouth hard times a little less and, viewing the facts, act as reasonable beings should a little more.

Oh no, no; this is no attack on any person or any business. It is a candid and impartial statement of facts which are worthy of intelligent consideration, and it devolves upon each of you to decide for himself—as I long ago decided for myself—just what you will do about the matter.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

TEACHERS' LOCAL INSTITUTE

A Program Arranged for the Next Meeting.

The Teachers' Local Institute will meet at the high school building, Fresno, on Saturday, May 4th, at 2 o'clock p.m. C. T. Elliott, principal of the Central school, has arranged the following program and will preside at the meeting:

"Relation Between Denominate Numbers and Percentage," Miss Pendergrast.

"Faulty Methods in Teaching Mental Arithmetic," C. S. Taylor.

"Use and Abuse of the Library in Connection with the Course of Study," T. J. Kirk.

"How Much Time Should be Given to Drawing?" C. J. Walker.

"How Much Technical Grammar, in Connection with Grammar, Should be Taught in the Grammar Grades?" E. W. Lindsay.

THE GLORIOUS FOURTH

EFFORTS TO BE MADE FOR A LOCAL OBSERVANCE.

If Aid is Contributed the Third Brigade May Be Paraded Here.

The Fourth of July is two months distant, but already some of the patriotic spirits in Fresno have been roused to a conviction that it is time for Fresno to jump in and do something in the way of a celebration. Last year the event passed almost unmarked, but great changes in the local situation have occurred since then. Times have improved and the coming of the valley railroad has caused the pre-eminence of Fresno among the valley towns to become distinct.

It has been suggested by men who seldom do things by halves, that with a little zeal and an early start a military parade could be had here on July 4th that would be of a very different character from the grim features of the railroad strike on that day of last year. The present peaceful and prosperous conditions are in the strongest contrast to the depression and tumult that reigned in the valley one short year ago at the very time when the hearts of the people should have been moved by the highest emotions of love and patriotism.

If the military parade is held here it would mean a great deal for Fresno, besides brass bands, noise, and a display of uniform. The Third Brigade, as a whole, acquitted itself nobly on service, and a peaceful parade on the anniversary of the nation's birth would be a matter of universal pride and congratulation. But to Fresno it would mean something more than this. It would advertise and establish her supremacy among the valley towns in a way to attract the attention of strangers visiting California at the time. The ease with which the component companies of the brigade could be massed here would emphasize the force of the contention that this is the proper city for the establishment of the headquarters of the brigade.

The gentlemen who have conferred with General Muller on the subject have found him ready to co-operate to the full extent of his power. Stockton had the last brigade parade, and Merced is already taking steps to secure the honor which may as easily belong to Fresno. It has been pointed out that, if $1000 could be raised in the next two months as a fund for the proper observance of the nation's birthday, the military pageant alone would draw an immense crowd from the neighboring towns and the whole valley from Bakersfield to Stockton. The money would come back tenfold, and the city would get an advertisement worth many times the money expended.

These are the points made yesterday by the men who are quietly "taking soundings" among the more enterprising business men of the city. The report so far indicates that liberal contributions can be relied on from every person appealed to.

WHERE IS THUSON?

Charles Brown's Intended Victim Has Disappeared.

Where is William Thuson? This is a question in official circles at present. Thuson is the man who was shot about two months ago by another colored man, Charles Brown, who was to have had his preliminary examination before Justice St. John this week; but, owing to the absence of the chief witness, it has not been held. Where Thuson went no one seems to know. Neither does any one seem to know when he left Fresno. Deputy Constable Crutcher, who arrested Brown immediately after the shooting, and who has been working on the case, stated to a REPUBLICAN reporter yesterday that he believes that Thuson is in Chicago.

The wounded man had entirely recovered from the effects of the bullet wounds. Brown is out on $1000 cash bail and is running a bootblack stand on Mariposa street. One of his first acts when released from jail was to effect an organization among the local bootblacks to raise the price of shines from 5 cents to 10. He has a keen eye for business.

It is generally supposed that Thuson has been induced to leave so as not to appear against Brown at the trial. Since the shooting Thuson and Brown became the warmest friends. The latter was seen yesterday afternoon conversing the disappearance of Thuson. He blandly stated that he knows no more of Thuson's whereabouts than any disinterested party. He finally said that an "officer of the law" had told him that Thuson was in Los Angeles.

Thuson's absence will not benefit Brown's case very much. A dozen eye witnesses to the shooting have been subpenaed. It is expected that Brown's preliminary examination will be held next week.

HUNDRED THOUSAND CLUB.

Resolution Favoring City Bonds for Sewers.

At the meeting of the One Hundred Thousand club at the city hall last evening the following resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Whereas, The proposition to bond the city of Fresno in the sum of $10,000 for the purpose of completing its sewer system will be voted on by the citizens of said city on May 4th, and

Whereas, Such public improvements are in the line of progress and in conformity with the objects and purposes for which the One Hundred Thousand club was organized;

Resolved, That this executive committee recommends to the members of the One Hundred Thousand club in particular and to the voters of Fresno generally that said proposition to issue bonds be acted on favorably at the election to be held May 1st.

THE SEWER BONDS

No Increase in the Tax Rate.

LABORERS NEED THE WORK

Cheapness of Pipe—Reasons Why the Sewer System Should be Completed Now.

The sewer bond election will take place in this city tomorrow. The proposition is to vote bonds to the amount of $40,000 which will complete the sewer system within the corporate limits of the city. So far as can be learned there is no strong opposition to the measure. Occasionally there is a fear expressed that the voting of the bonds will increase the tax rate.

This is a groundless fear. The bonded indebtedness of the city has been so far reduced that by adding $40,000 now the rate will not be increased. The following figures will show this at a glance. For 1895, closing on July 1st, the rate was fixed thus:

Bond redemption fund, No. 1	.02
Bond redemption fund, No. 2	.08
Bond redemption fund, No. 3	.02
Bond redemption fund, No. 4	.16
General fund	.50
Street fund	.13
Sewer fund	.06
Library fund	.01
Total	$1.00

The following rate for the year 1895 will raise the necessary revenue:

Bond redemption fund, No. 1	.015
Bond redemption fund, No. 2	.06
Bond redemption fund, No. 3	.015
Bond redemption fund, No. 4	.12
General fund	.50
Street fund	.16
Sewer fund	.06
Library fund	.02
New sewer bond issue	.05
Total	$1.00

It is thus seen that the rate of taxation will be the same next year as this. The assessment of the city's property is $6,000,000. The rate is $1 on $100. The 5 cents apportioned for the new bonds would yield $3000. The interest on the same bonds the first year would be $2000. The amount to be redeemed the first year $1000. It is thus seen that the rate of $1 is ample, and taxes would not be increased.

Besides this the present is perhaps the most opportune time that will come for years for completing the city's sewer system. The cheapness of the pipe is an important item. It has fallen to a figure which never was reached before. Pipe may now be bought at 35 per cent of what it cost when the former sewers were laid. The pipe for completing the system can be furnished for less than $20,000

This will leave $20,000 to be expended in labor, and there will never be a time when this work will be more welcome to the laborers of Fresno than now. The times are beginning to get better, but the change has not yet made work much more plentiful. The laboring men need every dollar of that money to tide them over.

It is the belief of those who have investigated the matter that the board can so arrange it that the laying of the sewer can be done by day's work under the supervision of the city engineer. The board is anxious to do this, believing that it is the best plan, and that it is cheapest means of getting the work done. Not only this, but it will probably be insisted on that the work be given only to those who live within the corporate limits of the city.

Mayor Craycroft goes even farther than this, and says he is in favor of the city putting in the laterals and the Ts in the alleys in the rear of the lots. This work has heretofore been charged to the property. However, the present sewer bonds, to be voted tomorrow, will not be used for that work. The idea of Mayor Craycroft is that a sum should be set aside each year and expended on laterals. It is work which of right the city should do, and it would lift an unjust burden from the shoulders of many persons not able to bear it.

APPOINTED GUARD.

B. F. MERRITT TO GO TO SAN QUENTIN.

He Has Been a Model Officer in Fresno County for a Number of Years.

Benjamin F. Merritt last evening received his appointment as a guard at the state prison at San Quentin. A telegram from Warden W. E. Hale asks Merritt to report for duty as soon as possible. He will leave for that place tomorrow.

The appointment was not in the nature of a surprise. It had been known for some time that, as soon as the trouble in the board of prison directors was settled and the board got down to work, Merritt would receive the appointment. There were a large number of applicants for the position, which had been made vacant by the discharge of one of the guards. Merritt had the assistance of George A. Knight of San Francisco, Detective A. B. Lawson, Senator Pellar of this county, Senator Ford of Alameda and other influential men in getting the position. He also had presented a petition signed by a large number of citizens of Fresno and Madera counties.

The appointment is for four years, and the probabilities are that at the end of that time he will be reappointed, as the guard service is not subject to frequent changes. The salary is $75 a month with board.

Mr. Merritt has been a resident of this county since 1877. For several years he lived near Fresno Flats, which is now in Madera county, but then was in Fresno. For four years he was constable and deputy sheriff in that part of the county.

Since 1893 he has been a deputy under Sheriff Scott. For a year and a half he was night jailer.

Probably no better man for the position to which he has been appointed could be found than Ben Merritt. He is a quiet, unassuming and cool-headed man, and one who can be depended upon in emergencies.

EXPENSIVE COWS.

A Verdict in the Caruthers-Kelley Suit.

In Judge Risley's court yesterday the jury sitting in the case of Willie Caruthers vs. J. H. Kelley brought in a verdict of $51 for the plaintiff. Of this amount $50 was the value of two cows and $1 was damages.

This has been an expensive suit, and the amount of money paid out by both sides would buy a tolerably large drove of cattle. The case had been appealed from the justice court. It has not been announced whether it will be appealed to the supreme court.

The rains will prevent the lumber mills in the mountains beginning operations as early as was expected.

CLOVIS NEWS.

Personal Mention and Items of Local News.

The farmers are busy making hay. It is estimated that 50,000 tons of grain hay will be cut in this vicinity this season.

The school election has been postponed two weeks, making the 20th of May election day, by order of the board of school trustees.

Mrs. Coddington paid a visit to friends in Sanger last Sunday.

The Y.P.S.C.E. of Jefferson held an interesting meeting Sunday evening with a large attendance as usual. Rev. Reyburn favored the society with a few words of advice in regard to its welfare.

A protracted meeting will commence next Sunday at the South Methodist church of this place. Rev. Kinney of Fresno will be present.

W. E. Parker attended the reunion of the Confederates last Saturday at Fresno.

The school picnic which was to have been given last Saturday on the San Joaquin river was postponed one week.

CLOVIS.

Suit for Damages.

The suit for $3000 brought by A. G. Laverone and wife against Cesar Gravano was on trial yesterday in Judge Risley's court before a jury. The trial will probably not go to the jury today. The damages are claimed on the charge that the defendant slandered Mrs. Laverone.

A BUILDING BOOM.

MANY NEW STORES AND HOUSES GOING UP.

Substantial Indications That the Era of Financial Depression is Passing Away.

It is impossible for even a casual observer to look around the streets of Fresno without coming to the conclusion that there is a marked improvement on the conditions prevailing a year ago. Then money could scarcely be had on any security; credit was limited in the stores; mechanics were leaving the city; houses could not easily be rented, and the vacant lots in the heart of the city were an eyesore to the people. On one of the most frequented streets in the city the unsightly ruins of a business block has been tottering for nearly a year.

Today these ruins have been removed and a handsome two-story business block is fast advancing to completion. It is on I street. Louis Einstein will occupy one portion and Goldberg, Bowen & Lebenbaum of San Francisco will have a branch establishment in the other. The contractors expect to have the block completed within sixty days. The vacant lots in the rear are being cleared up and the general appearance of the surroundings has already undergone a marked change for the better.

Close by, on Tulare street between I and J, the Weiner block is nearly finished and here again a most untidy vacant lot is replaced by a handsome and capacious two-story structure. The three stores composing the block have already been rented. A. B. Butler occupies one of them; the Chicago Novelty Company will shortly move into the second. The name of the firm to which the third has been rented has not transpired. The remaining portion of the vacant lot has been cleaned up and fenced in, so that the aspect of this portion of the city has been altered beyond recognition.

Another vacant lot on I street near Parker Lyon's furniture store will soon be adorned with a fifty foot store which Weilheimer is about to build there. The telephone building will soon occupy another of these vacant lots on Tulare street between J and K, and will be a decided ornament of the southern approach to the court house square.

In the Spinney block mechanics are busy putting in the machinery for the new creamery.

As far as private residences are concerned, the times are manifestly improving, to judge by the number of homes just completed, under construction or about to be built. Judge Webb has recently finished his large residence on L street near Kern, L. O. Stephens is building a handsome home at the corner of Q and Tulare, and several of the adjacent lots are likely soon to be dotted with homes. Mr. Kingsley, in the Southern Pacific Railroad Company's employ, will build a home on O street between Fresno and Merced. Ed S. Bush, Dr. Aiken, H. Z. Austin and Parker Lyon are all contemplating house-building at an early date. E. Riggins has just completed a residence in the north part of town near K street.

A number of houses have also been built within the past few months outside the city limits, within two miles of town. A number of these are near Elm avenue. One of them, built by John Miller on Fig avenue, is quite a handsome structure.

While it is safe to say that no inflated values of real estate will occur, the growing demand for town lots suitable for the erection of cottage homes is a specially gratifying feature, since there is no more substantial guarantee of the stability of a community than the number of cottage homes to be found in it.

WEST PARK RAISIN GROWERS

A Meeting to Discuss the Present and Future.

On Monday night in the West Park school house, the adjourned meeting in the interest of the local co-operation, presided over by A. P. Jordan, was not as largely attended as was expected, or as the importance of the question demands. The committee reported as practically unanimous a feeling in the colony against consigning raisins to be slaughtered by commission men, whether or no the goods brought the amount advanced. But the growers seemed undetermined as to the best course to pursue. The use of a local packing house and apparatus could be secured on most reasonable terms, if desired. If a company should be legally incorporated money could be obtained by the growers from the banks. All present seemed to agree that a local packing house would keep and circulate money in the community and afford useful employment to many families, and secure a better and uniform grade. But about the ability to hold for, or sell at a better price, was not clear to some. It was urged that by putting the pack with other co-operative packs something could certainly be done to that end with advantage. It was stated that but few had yet cultivated their crops. A large grower took rather a pessimistic view, that in these days of relentless competition, selling on commission was the only way unless the whole business of the county could be revolutionized, and he declared that his hogs should eat every pound of his raising unless buyers would take them in the sweat box for cash, with no rebate or "come back." It was generally believed that few would attempt to harvest the second crop. After further discussion the meeting adjourned, subject to call of the committee. A. P. Jordan and J. W. Webb. H.

As a Suggestion.

A correspondent writes to this paper to suggest that the county own a tract of land and that tramps, when found guilty of vagrancy, be put to work raising vegetables, which may be sold and thus create a revenue. It is said that this plan has been tried in other states and has been found to work well.

THE KANSAS CYCLONE

One of the Most Destructive in Years.

FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS

Crowds of People Visit the Scene—List of the Dead and Injured.

WICHITA, Kan., May 2.—A special to the Eagle from Halstead, Kan., says: The cyclone which late yesterday afternoon passed through the western portion of Harvey county, killing seven persons near Halstead and seriously injuring several others, was one of the most destructive that has ever visited Kansas, with the exception of such as may have taken large towns in their sweep.

A line beginning in Sedwick county at the mouth of the bridge, within gunshot of the old Carlisle ranch, and drawn straight in a northeasterly direction to a point a little to the southeast of Mound Ridge, in McPherson county, twenty-five miles in length, and by actual and careful count there is, or were upon this line an average of one farm to the mile, everyone of which was either totally demolished, or so nearly so that in most cases it might as well have been.

Deputy Hall is able to give an exact account of the beginning of this terrible catastrophe. He resides five miles east of Mount Hope, and was returning with his wife from Mount Hope, when, just after crossing the mouth of the bridge over the Arkansas, they observed signs of clouds, suddenly thrown into violent commotion, and after a few moments assume the regulation funnel shape, and descend rapidly to the earth a few hundred yards in front and to the north of them. Clouds of dust arose along its path.

As far as known, the dead are: Four members of the Smith family, father, mother, son and daughter, Mrs. Joseph Wear and three of her children, Miss Cora S. Neff, William Armstrong, Grandma A. Chapin, Farmer Barbman. Among the injured are: Joseph Wear and child, dying; the Widow Frye was internally injured, recovery doubtful; Mrs. J. A. Cummins, seriously; J. B. Frizzell, Jake Saliuski, injured internally and on the head; Mrs. Armstrong and William Morris, seriously; Cyrus Hensen, fatally.

The storm lifted and passed directly over Mound Ridge and did much damage, filling the town with debris and dead cattle. A peculiar feature of the storm was the fact that it rained heavily east of the path of destruction, but not west of it.

The funeral of the Wear family took place at Halstead today, as did also the funeral of Miss Neff. The city was in deep mourning and the funeral was attended by people for miles about. The funeral of Mr. Armstrong and Mrs. Chapin took place at Burrton, and there was also a large crowd and general mourning.

Crowds of people visited the scene from Hutchinson, Newton, Wichita and other places. The doctors say that Mrs. Coats and Mrs. Armstrong, whose husband was killed, cannot recover. Mr. Wear, who was reported fatally injured, was able to attend the funeral of his wife and children today.

San Francisco Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—North was the only favorite to win today on a muddy track.

Five furlongs, maidens—Sloe 1, Lobi Ban 2, Halifax 3. Time, 1.08½.

Short six furlongs, selling—Ricardo 1, Faro 2, Roadrunner 3. Time, 1.08½.

One mile, selling—Norblieth 1, Bellringer 2, Hy Dy 3. Time, 1.51.

Six furlongs, selling—Realization 1, Royal Flush 2, May Day 3. Time, 1.19¾.

One mile, steeplechase—North 1, Mutineer 2, Wag 3. Time, 1.53½.

Five and a half furlongs, selling—Banjo 1, Middleton 2, Sligo 3. Time, 1.13½.

Free Silver Speeches

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Congressman J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania arrived here today, and will make a tour of the coast to deliver speeches in favor of free silver. Mr. Sibley says he is amazed at the growth of the sentiment in favor of free silver. "We are getting along faster than we hoped," he said. "The problem is working itself out." Mr. Sibley received a telegram from Senator Stewart today asking him to remain in California until he arrived, which will be about ten days.

Fire in Oakland.

OAKLAND, May 2.—The Blake building, corner Twelfth and Washington streets, burned shortly after midnight tonight. The building was completely destroyed and the contents of a number of stores were also ruined. The building was a three-story brick structure and the loss will be about $20,000. The fire was with difficulty kept from spreading, and at one time it looked as if a serious conflagration was under way.

A Dangerous Prisoner.

SANTA CRUZ, May 2.—Frank Wells, who is charged with burglary, is a dangerous prisoner. This morning when the officers were about to bring him into court to be arraigned, he resisted and a struggle ensued, during which most of his clothes were torn off. He was taken to court and will plead next Monday. He has already served a term in the Sacramento jail.

Italy Demands a Reply.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 2.—The Italian charge d'affairs has demanded that Brazil reply within seven days to the claims made by Italy for losses sustained by Italian subjects during the late revolution.

The Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2.—Wheat—Very dull; December, 97½c.

Barley—No trading.

Corn—$1.20.

Bran—$14.50 per ton.

Lemon Sentenced.

SANTA CRUZ, May 2.—W. G. Lemon was today sentenced to five years in San Quentin for rape. He is 72 years of age. A motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment were denied.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $180,521,246; gold reserve, $91,218,272.

PERSONATING OFFICERS.

Two Madera Men Arrested in This City.

James Pettit and James Moore, the latter colored, both from Madera county, were arrested in Chinatown last night by Hi Rapelje and R. F. Russell on a charge of personating officers. It is claimed that they bought lottery tickets and then represented that Pettit was a detective from San Francisco investigating the lottery business.

The Chinese claim that the men demanded money of them. Both were considerably under the influence of liquor, and were taken to jail.

MARRIED BY CONTRACT.

A Madera County Couple Linked for Life.

Frank Davis and Miss Mary Kinsman were married by contract yesterday at the Scandinavian hotel in this city. The instrument wherein the couple agreed to be man and wife until death do them part was drawn up by Owen Holmes and acknowledged before him as notary public. The witnesses to the transaction were A. H. Nutt and John D. Spivey. The groom gave his age as 36 and the bride 20.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis are residents of the Madera foothills. They came to Fresno alone on Tuesday evening. Yesterday they hunted up Holmes, who has a reputation for drawing up marriage contracts, having in this manner tied eight knots during the six years he has been a notary public.

As soon as the business was finished the happy couple took the train for Madera, intending to return home last night. The law which was passed at the last legislature prohibiting marriage by contract does not take effect until the 20th of this month.

April Weather.

The following summary of the weather for the month just closed has been compiled by J. P. Bolton, observer for the Fresno bureau: Highest barometer 30.37, lowest 29.79, highest temperature 92, lowest 38, total movement of the wind 4780 miles, highest velocity of wind 26 miles per hour, rainfall .99 of an inch.

A ROSE SOCIAL.

KUTNER HALL FILLED BY A JOYOUS CROWD.

The Ladies of St. James' Guild Succeed in Attracting the Beaux and Belles.

It is a noteworthy fact that whenever the ladies of the St. James Episcopal church make up their minds to carry out an undertaking they set to work in a whole-souled, energetic manner that cannot fail to deserve success, and practically assures it.

There is nothing new about a rose social, but this was the first of the kind this season, and it proved naturally attractive. This is a good year for roses, and there were plenty of them at Kutner hall last night. Festoons ran along the north side of the room, and the display was focussed at the northwest angle.

Most of the young people had come prepared to dance and have good time; in fact the dance was the principal attraction, though every one of the belles was not frank enough to admit it. Previous to the floor being cleared a short musical program was given.

The first number was a quartet for female voices, sung by Miss Daisy Wolcott, Mrs. C. L. Walters, Miss Lulu Landrum and Mrs. A. J. Pedlar. Prof. F. X. Mayer gave a tenor solo, "Au Revoir," and Miss Daisy Wolcott was encored for her solo, "As the Dawn." Master Ralph Swain submitted a humorous song, and Sidney Barker contributed a zither solo. Miss Josie Ryan won an encore for her fine performance on the harp, and A. E. Carver was recalled after singing the baritone solo, "Queen of the Earth." The accompaniments during the evening were played by Miss Genevieve Swain, Mrs. Murray and Miss Julia Roberts.

About 9.30 o'clock the floor was cleared for dancing and the young people enjoyed themselves thoroughly till midnight.

A CORRECTION MADE.

The Case of a Madera County School Teacher.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—I note in a recent issue of the REPUBLICAN a statement that Miss Minnie Ware of Madera was arrested upon a warrant issued out of the justice court, signed by me as justice of the peace. The statement is erroneous and should not remain uncontradicted, in justice to that lady. While an application for a warrant was made, the high estimation in which the lady is held both as a teacher and as a disciplinarian invited an investigation which was made by the district attorney, and resulted in the complete exoneration of the lady from all blame.

ASCH MCDONALD,
Justice of the peace, Madera county.

GRAND CENTRAL LEASED.

To Be Under the Management of Oakland Parties.

Colonel J. R. Bowler and Benjamin Wright of Oakland have leased the Grand Central hotel in this city from Fulton G. Berry, and will open it for business about the beginning of June.

The new managers are experienced hotel men, and there seems no reason why they may not make a decided success of their undertaking here.

The Baptists will hold their annual association in Fresno May 9th.

Well Satisfied with Ayer's Hair Vigor.

"Nearly forty years ago, after some weeks of sickness, my hair turned gray. I began using Ayer's Hair Vigor, and was so well satisfied with the results that I have never tried any other kind of dressing. It requires only an occasional application of

AYER'S Hair Vigor to keep my hair of good color, to remove dandruff, to heal itching humors, and prevent the hair from falling out. I never hesitate to recommend Ayer's medicines to my friends."—MRS. H. M. HAIGHT, Avoca, Nebr.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the Complexion.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

BOUGHT AT

Receiver's Sale

$20,000 $20,000

Worth of New, Stylish and Seasonable

WOOLEN GOODS AND WASH FABRICS

Of the great New York House of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO. at FIFTY CENTS on the dollar.

WE ARE OFFERING,

AND FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

At a slight advance on cost, in order to clear out the entire purchase in that time. Remember, the Goods were manufactured for this Season's market.

The Following

MAGNETIC PRICES

Ought to Attract Your Attention.

DRY GOODS.

100 pieces 3-4 Wool Challies in all the light shades for Summer, regular 25c goods. We have marked the entire line 15c a yard.

What will strike one and all—26 inch Pongee Silk, full weight, 25c a yard.

Kahi Silks, 20 inches wide, 50 different pieces to make a selection from, only 35c a yard.

Our entire line of Japanese Silks in all shades, including black and cream, full 27 inches, at 50c a yard.

The line of Dress and Waist Silk we will show you this week at 75c a yard will be our Drawing Card.

DOMESTIC.

5c Dress Gingham in Spring shades, 5c a yard.

200 pieces French Gingham, all the latest colors, 7c a yard.

7-8 Juvenile Zephyrs, something new and elegant, only 15c a yard.

English and French Percalo, beautiful colors and patterns, 8c a yard.

Jaconat Duchess, the latest and coolest for summer wear, 11c a yard.

Swiss and India Dimity, quite the rage, 10c a yard.

Dotted Swiss Mull, Striped Pongee and Brilliante, the very latest for the season in all the finest evening shades—the entire line at 15c a yard.

Llama Cloth and Zephy DeLaine at the low price of 10c a yard.

Assorted Novelty DeFrance, elegant in design and high in colors, the new craze, 15c a yard.

You will find it to your advantage to call early and select your summer wear from this magnificent stock. The prices are below factory figures.

WHITE FRONT STORES

1027, 1029, 1031 I Street.

RADIN & KAMP.

GOSSIP OF THE CITY

San Francisco Interested in the Sanders Case.

THE HEATH LIBEL SUIT

W. D. Grady in the Capacity of Referee—Side Issues of the Durrant Case.

Special Correspondence of the Republican.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 25.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Fresno supplied almost as much subject for gossip in the city this week as the notorious Durrant case. First of all came the decision in the Sanders case. This was watched by many with very close interest.

It was observable, however, that people generally suspended their judgment as to Wootton's being murdered, having been led astray in the murder (?) case at Yreka by the Examiner's correspondent, who handled the Wootton mystery, people were unprepared to feel certain about Sanders' guilt or innocence. The verdict of the jury is generally applauded, though.

Richard Heath's suit against the Examiner is causing the reopening of many old sores. The lawyers have been saying many nasty things and asking matter questions, which are prompted by the intimate knowledge that the witnesses on the two sides have of each other's shortcomings.

W. D. Grady is acting as referee. He was not subpœnaed by the Examiner as a witness, it is needless to say, and had to pay his railroad fare to San Francisco. He announces that he came to the bay "just to see those——— liars perjure themselves."

Every man, woman and child in San Francisco has been reading eagerly the shocking particulars of the awful tragedy in the belfry of the Emmanuel Baptist church. The city editors of the papers here have almost gone into convulsions and during the first few days the slightest rumors were sufficient to cause the evening papers to issue extras.

There was never any serious thought of lynching Durrant as has been declared, and now that a careful examination is made of what is known, the papers that at first came out with flaring headlines stating that "Durrant is guilty," are wondering whether they have not made a mistake.

Some of them have gone so far as to declare that the Rev. Mr. Gibson is the guilty party. In this respect many wild stories are told. It was said that obscene books and pictures were found in the minister's desk. It was also said that the murder was committed with a dagger, which the police are trying to trace to somebody. The police deny both these tales.

The authorities unite in declaring that they think Gibson innocent. Prosecuting Attorney Wakeman said last night:

"I think he is concealing something. This, I think, is that he looked into the closet and saw the body when the boy told him a burglary had been committed. Hoping to conceal this fact, he lied about it to the coroner, and now is sticking to the lie. He could not have committed the murder, as he arrived at the social at the time the Williams girl left Mrs. Voy's house and was there till long after the deed must have been committed."

Durrant is not allowed even to talk to his mother now. He writes to some of his girl friends, though, in spite of the orders of his attorney. To one of these he wrote the other day:

"Oh, ——, I little thought you would have believed me guilty on the testimony which has been discovered so far. I cannot tell you why I am keeping silent, but when the time comes I will be able to explain away all the circumstances that now seem so convincing.

THEO."

"Uncle Dan" Thomas, the Widows' Friend, was telling the San Franciscans some tall stories the other night. Among his tales was one as to how the Examiner's special train was induced to go up on the side track to his little town.

"We knew that we'd have to make a showing as a lively town to get 'em," Uncle Dan explained, "so when the reporter and artist of the paper was with us we spread ourselves. When we got through the town still seemed pretty tame, so one of the boys suggested on the side that we have a fire.

"It was fixed to have the alarm sounded at five minutes past four, just after school was let out. The firemen were ready and the alarm turned in. Everybody timed the engine. It took just one minute and forty-two seconds for them to pass the Palace hotel. The reporters had hardly got through gasping in surprise at the efficacy of our fire department when the entire childish population dashed whooping past the hotel.

"Say," Uncle Dan said impressively, "that was the liveliest town for twenty minutes I ever see. And while the excitement was on we steered the reporters past the telegraph office, and they went in and wired to the special train managers:

"Can't afford to miss Visalia, the most progressive town in the southern part of the valley."

"And they were right," he concluded. Then he added, meditatively: "We had a real fire the next morning after the reporters left. It was fifty-three minutes before the engine got around."

POWERS.

SUNSET IRRIGATION DISTRICT

A Report That Work is to be Begun at Once.

Col. P. Y. Baker of Traver, who has been in Fresno within the past two days, stated while here that work on the canals and ditchee of the Sunset Irrigation district will be begun at once.

If this statement proves true it will be the best kind of news for the people of the West Side. Colonel Baker has the contract to irrigate 300,000 acres of land in the district at a cost of $2,500,000. The bonds have been regularly voted under the Wright irrigation law.

It is now stated that the bonds have been placed with a firm in New York who will take them at the stipulated price as fast as they are delivered, on condition that the money shall be put into the work and legitimately expended to the satisfaction of their representative. It is finally stated that the work will be commenced early in May and finished within twelve months.

If the work is carried out it will furnish from 1000 to 1500 men and hundreds of teams with employment, and at least $100,000 a month will be distributed for labor.

ATHLETIC CLUB.

Nine New Members—The Athletics Will Now Debate.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Fresno Athletic club on Thursday evening nine new members were admitted. Other business matters were attended to. Everything indicates prosperity for the club.

The club has added to its numerous features a debating society. On Thursday evening "Socialism" was debated, Messrs. Barwell, Porter, Snow and Cardwell were the speakers, and they handled the question in a creditable manner. The debate was not finished and will be continued at the next meeting of the society.

THE BOY SKIPPED.

His Mother Promised to Bring Him Into Court When Required.

Recorder Clark yesterday discharged John Lopez, the Mexican boy who with three other boys was arrested some time ago for stealing chickens. Lopez' mother appeared in court and pleaded with the judge to let her boy go. She promised to send him away to work today, and assured the recorder that the city would not be troubled by him any more. As it was the boy's first offense and it appeared that he had been led by the others, the judge deemed it best to let the boy go. He has probably learned a good lesson by his arrest and stay in jail.

The case against William Van Tassel, another of the boys, will also be dismissed. He has been released from jail, his father promising to have him in court when he is wanted. The boy assisted the officers in getting evidence of the boys' depredations.

Frank McGruggin was released from custody about a week ago. His mother interceded with the judge in his behalf. She promised to bring him into court when his case came up. On this representation the boy was released. But Frank did not seem to be desirous of appearing in court again and he ran away from home. He has not been apprehended and his mother cannot fulfill her promise of bringing him into court.

John Salomon, undoubtedly the leader of the gang, is still in jail. He has been committed to the Whittier reform school by Recorder Clark, but there is some question as to the latter's authority in making commitments. The superintendent of the school has refused to accept the commitment, claiming that superior judges only can make them. The district attorney's office of this county contends that inferior courts can commit to Whittier upon the approval of a superior judge. It is the desire to have the question definitely settled, and a letter has been sent to Whittier, giving the law on which the district attorney bases his opinion.

THE SANDERS CASE.

HOW THE VOLUMINOUS TESTIMONY WAS TAKEN.

Busy Times in the Dark Basement Rooms of the Court House.

When it was stated that the testimony in the Sanders case made 5,000,000 words the authority was not given, but though 5,000,000 are pretty wide of the mark the work cut out for the stenographers and typewriters was quite as much as the force could handle between the closing of court on one day and the reopening of the next.

As a matter of fact the testimony in the second trial made a little short of 300,000 words. To get an idea of the amount of mechanical work on the typewriting machines necessary to execute this work is a matter of simple calculation. A column of this paper contains about 1000 words, more or less, therefore the complete testimony, irrespective of the addresses of counsel, would made 300 columns of this paper, or 37½ pages. An expert typewriter will keep jogging along at the transcript at the rate of 50 words a minute. Two men were so employed, and therefore the work of transcribing must have kept them busy each night till midnight at least, for everything testified on that day had to be transcribed ready for use the next morning.

The process by which such an achievement becomes possible is worthy of a brief description. The court stenographer, J. W. Gearhart, immediately at the close of each day's evidence would take his note book into a room and dictate clearly and deliberately to a phonograph, filling up cylinders as the hours went on. As soon as a sufficient number of cylinders had been "filled," these would be taken in hand by G. W. Gearhart and W. S. Badger, the assistants, placed on two phonographic machines and the electric storage battery connected to each. From the transmitter proceeds a rubber tube with two smaller tubes diverging to each ear of the operator. Just as soon as the machines begin to work the sounds are heard precisely as if the stenographer was reading from his own notes.

By a very ingenious apparatus the speed can be regulated to any extent desired so that it becomes easy for the typewriter to keep pace with the dictator as it automatically proceeds till the wax cylinder is exhausted. Then another cylinder is substituted and so the work goes on till the day's testimony is completely transcribed. By another ingenious arrangement the motion of the phonograph can be arrested instantly with a foot treadle, so that the operator can get time to catch up if the dictation is running ahead of him.

It is not commonly known that stenography has its peculiarities, as well and strikingly marked as the execution of a violinist or the method of a painter. Men do not feel equally good all days. Sometimes a stenographer can keep up a speed of 200 words a minute for many minutes together, at another time it will be hard to average 150 words a minute. Unless a speaker is unusually slow and deliberate he will mostly average over 150 words. In the voluntary statement made by Professor Sanders he spoke at the rate of 175 words a minute for three-quarters of an hour and uttered more than 8000 words.

"HARD TIMES SOSHUL."

A Jolly Affair at the Congregational Church Last Night.

The Young People's Society of the Christian Endeavor of the Congregational church gave a "hard times soshul" last night. There was no end of fun, as the program was very amusing. Games added to the evening's enjoyment. Following were the rules and regulashuns of the affair:

chapter 1—Every woman who kums must ware a kaliker dress or somethin ekuly approperate and leave their ponghdle hog to hum.

chapter 2—Every gent must ware thare old close and flannil shirts. no gent with a biled shirt an dude koller will be allowed to kum onless he pays a fine ov 5 cents.

A vote uv thanks will be given to the man or woman havin the worst lookin rig in the rame. A kompetent kommittee will interduce strangers and look after bashful fellers.

Extra good kaughpy and wringers will be et from nine to ten o'clock. admieshun to git in wil be 10 cents. this takes in the hull thing.

Fines fur ladies—diamond ear rings, 1 nickel; gold frain glasses, 1 nickel; diamond finger ring, 1 nickel; bokay (corsage) 1 nickel; bokay (hand) 1 dollar.

Fines fur men—iled hare er wacked mustash, 1 nickel; blacked butes, 1 nickel; sigars in pocket, 1 nickel each; pipes exempt; brocade ties, 1 nickel; kerrying a kane, 2 nickels; buttonhole bokay, 1 nickel; curled hare, 1 nickel.

A number of gentlemen were fined for wearing biled shirts and shined shoes. A lady was fined for wearing a ring. Rev. Collins appeared in a calico suit, which was a good fit in places.

Miss Nellie Sturges, who has been visiting in San Diego and Los Angeles for the past few months, is now visiting Misses Mary and Lida Scott of Madison, before returning to her home in San Francisco.

HE LOST HIS WAY.

Max Bielenberg's Cheerless Bivouac.

THERE WAS NOT EVEN A FIRE

An Aged Rancher Fails to Find His Home and Sleeps Beneath the Stars.

Among the familiar guests at the Ogle house in this city is an aged rancher of German extraction, Max Bielenberg by name, who caused no end of trouble and anxiety to his friends for the past three days by losing his way home.

Bielenberg owns a big ranch of 2000 acres over in Madera county, just across the San Joaquin river from old Millerton, and six miles from Pollasky. Last Wednesday he left Fresno for the latter place, on the morning train, and on arriving at the depot started out to walk to his ranch. Bielenberg is an octogenarian, but believes in pedestrian exercise; in fact his sturdy, hale old age is largely attributable to the abundance of physical exercise he has taken. The same cause doubtless contributed to prevent his being chilled to death as the result of exposure, for the old man lost his way to the ranch and passed the whole of Wednesday night on the sod of the foothills. It was a cheerless bivouac, for the veteran had not even a campfire to warm his limbs. Exactly how he came to be so long on the way is something the old man seems to be unable or unwilling to explain.

The train arrived at Pollasky about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning; and, even taking the roundsbout road he selected, Bielenberg's trip to his ranch was limited to six miles. Even at his age he could have easily covered the distance in three hours and a half, but it was not till nearly noon on Thursday that the old man got to his ranch and found it deserted.

The fact was that his son and son-in-law, who knew that he was coming, and that he had left Fresno, had become uneasy about him. The old man had a considerable sum of money with him and also a valuable watch and chain. They thought he might have met with foul play or fallen off the bridge in crossing from Millerton to the Madera county side. Accordingly parties were set to work dragging the river at various points, and Indians were set to work scouring all the trails within four or five miles of the Bielenberg ranch. The work was only stopped when it was reported that the old man was quietly seated in an easy chair in his own house, wondering what on earth the fuss was about. The only thing that surprised him about the whole matter was entering the familiar door and finding no one to welcome him.

Bielenberg was seated outside the Ogle house yesterday afternoon, when a REPUBLICAN reporter asked him for an account of his night in the foothills. The old man was not eager to talk; he did not seem to comprehend that since the Wootton affair the disappearance of a well-to-do rancher of a certain age has a grim suggestion about it. Bielenberg speaks English very imperfectly, though he has been in this country for a number of years. Despite the light air with which he strove to dismiss the passing of a whole night on the ground without even an overcoat or a blanket, he manifested obvious signs of being the worse for his experience. He admitted that his knees pained him and were so stiff he could scarcely bend them.

He described how he crossed the bridge between Millerton and Pollasky and then lo this way. He said, "I think I must have wandered around ten or eleven miles and I saw no signs of my home. It began to get dark and I saw not one soul except a Chinaman, who could not understand English. It is a very lonely place up there and even in the day time a man may wander all day without seeing anyone but an Indian or sheep-herder. I had no food with me and feeling faint and tired I lay down on the ground and at last went to sleep. When I woke up it was not yet dawn and the morning was very cold. I went to sleep again and as soon as the sun was up I looked around and found that I was near the San Joaquin river between Millerton and Fine Gold on the Madera county side. I then found my way back to the ranch, but no one was there to meet me."

Bielenberg complained that he had to pay quite a number of dollars to ranch hands, Indians and others who had been hunting for him in the river bed and elsewhere. The news that the old man was missing had begun to be circulated all over the county, and the first news in this town that the Bielenberg mystery was solved was brought by the old man himself.

MRS. HAUGHTHEN.

She is Again Floated by Judge Clark—Her Solicitous Friend.

Mrs. Haughthen was again floated out of town by Recorder Clark yesterday. He first fixed 6 o'clock in the evening as the limit of time in which she had to leave, but she later appeared before the Judge and stated that she could not get her "washing" until this morning, and the limit was extended to 9 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Haughthen complained that she was badly in need of clean clothes.

The man she claims to have "over a barrel" was with her in court, and lent what assistance he could to get her released. He told the judge that he would pay for her ticket in order to get her out of the city. On Thursday Mrs Haughthen and Thomas, her paramour, hired a horse and buggy from a livery stable, and almost drove the horse to death. This bill was settled by the woman's friend.

GRAMMAR GRADE GRADUATES.

County Board of Education Correcting Examination Papers.

The County Board of Education was in session yesterday and was busy correcting the examination papers of pupils of several of the schools. The main interest was in the papers of graduating classes from the grammar grade.

Following are those who were successful in the respective school districts:

Black Mountain—Flora Wells; Canal—Esther Erickson, Eunice Morrison; Mountain View—Lottie Gilmer, Lutie Gilmer, Minerva Eversoll; Big Sandy—W. E. Maxwell; Burch—Fred R. Michiel; Los Gatos—Earnest W. Cleary; Easterby—Bertha Hudson, Alma Hudson; Malaga—Judah Myers, Hattie E. Bagley, Fred E. St. John, Fannie O. St. John, Lillian Feaver, James J. Scott, Edgar R. Burr; Central—Kate Loucks, Agnes Wilson.

Agricultural Notes.

The State University has sent out the seed of the Australian salt bush, so suitable for alkali lands, to several hundred applicants during the past winter. The supply is now exhausted, but all who desire it can procure seed next December by making application to the Berkeley experimental station.

A. P. Hayne of the agricultural department of the State University visited Fresno last week to investigate an obscure disease of the vine which has given the growers some concern. His report, which will be made in due time, will be awaited with interest.

LIGHTNING CALCULATORS.

They Both Write Letters Asserting Their Honesty.

Letters have been received from C. F. Duvall and Frank Calvin, the two "lightning calculators," who figured in Fresno with some prominence, as published in the REPUBLICAN some time ago. Duvall says that they did not cheat any of their pupils. He claims that they all got their money's worth of teaching. He says that the money for the books was turned over to Calvin who was to send for them.

Calvin says that the people will get the books if they will only wait until they can arrive from the east. But some of these people are getting anxious as they think that the books could have been sent around the world a number of times since the "calculators" got the money from them. A matter not referred in the letters is the fact that several board and lodging house bills were not paid.

A Surprise Party.

On Friday evening a surprise party was given Miss Mamie Wilson by the O. D. T. club at her home on I street. The young people amused themselves with singing, etc. Refreshments were served. Those present were: Misses Alice Lawrence, Lilly Cox, Dollie Mead, Della Birdsell, Ada Spivy, Mabel Cole, Mary Brown, Fannie Macon; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson; Messrs. Robert Macon, Ben Hansberger, Walter Dodge, George Wilson, Will Mead, Edgar Moffitt, Harry Hansberger, John Wilson and others.

He Made Obeisance.

T. Mirachian, the Armenian, who has been keeping a fruit-stand on the sidewalks in Chinatown contrary to orders from Street Superintendent Bilby, was arrested yesterday afternoon for obstructing the sidewalk. When brought into court the old man made obeisance to the judge by falling on his knees and gesticulating in all directions. He pleaded not guilty to the charge and Recorder Clark will try him today.

THREE GOLDEN LINKS

ODD FELLOWS CELEBRATE THEIR 76TH ANNIVERSARY.

An Unusually Interesting Program of Music and Recitations, Concluding With a Dance.

The local lodges of Odd Fellows celebrated the seventy-sixth anniversary of the founding of the order in great style at Armory hall last night. The attendance was very large, and every seat in the auditorium was occupied during the rendering of the literary and musical program, which preceded the dancing. A conspicuous and beautiful ornament on the platform was the symbol of the order, three links, worked out in roses, evergreens and calla lilies, forming a floral Norman arch, with two large palms as side pieces. A large proportion of the ladies and gentlemen present were in evening dress.

Reitz' orchestra opened with an overture, "A Night Off," after which Miss Katie Balthis, Fresno's popular soprano, sang a Spanish "Bolero" in her accustomed finished style. Mrs. Belle Parsons Ockenden came next with a recitation from Shakespeare's "Winter Tale," and did so well that she was recalled and gave a light, airy selection, "In May," with excellent effect, Theodore Reitz contributing a subdued violin obligato at appropriate intervals. The next number introduced Professor A. S. De Yoe of Madera. Mr. De Yoe is a thorough musician, and his magnificent baritone voice was heard all over the hall in "When the Sun Grows Old," and the encore, "A Friar of Orders Gray." Miss Nellie Boyd as a reciter is almost a household word, and her selection from "Fanchon" spoke for itself. Messrs. Telfer, Parsons, Hall and Elliott sang a quartet, "The Hunting Song," acceptably. In the absence of Miss Mabel Marie Felton the eighth number, a recitation, was omitted, and the program concluded with a humorous original recitation by J. W. Shattuck of Sanger.

The floor was then cleared for dancing. There were twelve dances and three extras, and the "light fantastic" was kept tripping till a late, or rather an early hour, to the strains of the Reitz orchestra. The floor committee was composed of F. H. Wilson, M. P. McHugh, Robert Lochead, F. W. Montague, Ed Greeley and Scott Smith. The reception committee consisted of Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Drew, Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Norton, J. C. Dressel, T. W. Chapman, John Jansen and J. H. Maxwell.

WHERE IS HE AT?

Denials Regarding Lawson and Regan.

From the Madera Mercury.

A gentleman who came down from Raymond yesterday states that most of the reports in the Fresno papers regarding the outlaws, Regan and Lawson, having been seen in the mountains in this county, are untrue. If there had been any parties who saw the outlaws they have been very quiet about it, for the gentleman says that he questioned people who live in the neighborhood of the place where Regan is reported to have been seen, and that none of those people had seen or heard of either Lawson or Regan.

In speaking of the different articles which appeared in the Fresno papers, the gentleman stated that they had probably been inspired by enemies of Sheriff Westfall, who took this means of getting even on the sheriff by making it appear that the men who escaped from jail were within a two days' ride of the sheriff's office, and that that officer was derelict in his duty by not going after the men and bringing them in.

The gentleman also stated that he had been among the Indians in the neighborhood of Jim Haslett's home and had remained about in the hope of seeing Haslett, but that he was not to be seen.

From conversations had with other men from various parts of the county it was learned that Lawson nor the Indian has made an appearance on their old stamping grounds. It may be possible that Lawson may turn up at his ranch, but they are positive that he has not been there up to the present time, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

McAdam's Jury Disagrees.

The jury impaneled to try the case of the people against Thomas McAdam for burglary came into Judge Webb's courtroom last evening and reported that they were unable to agree. They had been locked up all night and all day, and stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. The court discharged them. The result of the trial will probably lead to the abandonment of the case against Frank McAdam, a brother of the accused, whose trial commenced yesterday, with the same counsel and the same witnesses. The alleged burglary was committed on the premises of Robert Smalley at Crescent on February 15th of the present year. Ex-Judge M. K. Harris is counsel for the defense.

An Afternoon "At Home."

On Friday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Gundelfinger gave a pleasant "at home" at their residence on K street. A large number of guests were present and the afternoon was most enjoyably spent. The handsome residence was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

A Few Comments Concerning the Sanders Case.

MARRIAGE LICENSE FOR A DOG

The Enterprise of Dinuba, Reedley and Sanger—A Man of Family Across a Barrel.

So Professor Sanders will, if nothing intervenes, go to the state's prison for a term of ten years. Doubtless if popular sentiment were to decide the matter the term would be extended, for the public hereabout strongly incline to the opinion that the Professor knows more about the disappearance of William Wootton than he has chosen to tell. Popular sentiment proves nothing, for it is at best a rather emotional affair, but if the convicted man be innocent it is as strange as it is unfortunate that Wootton steps not out of his oblivion, and that Knausch makes not his voice heard from the darkness that envelopes him. Mysterious disappearances so abound in this case, and its forms die so apparition like, that it is not strange that the populace are skeptical.

Yes, Professor Sanders, the people of Fresno county and of the state generally believe that it was you who struck a silence upon the lips of William Wootton. If you are guiltless may God help you, for men think they see a blood-red stain upon your garments; if you are not—well, you will need all of such help that you can get, in any event. If you are guilty of the darker crime, the vagrant who tramps from door to door and knows not where the next brakebeam shall carry him is a most blessed man compared with you.

For you are a man of considerable learning and ability. You know much of the effects of virtue and of vice in this world, and could theorize well concerning them. When such a man listens to the dark promptings of greed and gives himself to crime he barters his birthright, not for a mess of pottage, but for something compared with which a mess of pottage were ambrosia fit for the gods. If you are guilty I wonder what your thoughts will be in the long hours you will pass in a prison cell, while your brother's blood cries out against you from the ground. I wonder, but I cannot know, for the man who would commit such a crime must have had a much-seared conscience before the deed was done. Yet I do not envy you those long hours, Professor Sanders. They will drag slowly—slowly—slowly. Whether you are innocent or guilty, they will pass on leaden wings.

* * *

A pale and careworn man came into the REPUBLICAN office day before yesterday and registered his "kick" with me. He said:

"I notice that you occasionally go out of your way to say a kind word for the Salvation Army. I don't want to suggest that you are a dum fool or anything else that'll start your poetical machine that I see setting there on the table, but how'll you trade sleeping apartments?"

Being informed that a trade would not be considered, he continued:

"I sleep over near the army's barracks. The Lord see, I suppose, that I was leading a wicked and godless life, and so He sent me there to punish me. I just wish that you had to stay there and—say, I'll give you a dollar to boot between the rooms."

The offer was declined, and he talked drearily on:

"Talk about bowwows! Say, see here; I ain't fooling when I tell you that last night they kept up their infernal racket till 5 o'clock this morning. They did, sure. They'd got some soul in the binding chains of dismal inebriation on their list, and they was bound to snatch him to glory, drunk and all. One of them would pray for him, and every time the rest shouted amen he'd give a maudlin yell. Oh, it was cheering! If ever they'd got him to Abraham's bo-om then, and Abraham had smelled his breath, I suppose there'd been an intoxicated saint in heaven. And I just lay and tossed, and couldn't sleep. Say, I'll make it two dollars. You won't, hey! Well, then, get onto yourself. I want either you or the Salvation Army to give me a rest."

The demurrer is sustained. If the army can't land a soul before 5 o'clock a.m. they should leave it in its iniquity till the next day, and give surrounding mankind a show. Lots of us want our religion in homeopathic doses, anyway. Common sense and piety make a pretty good team to trot together. If the bass-drum soldiers can't hitch the two the law should educate them up to a point where they can. These morning-star religious fiestas should be discouraged.

* * *

Of course Will Pitts has never been married very much, but that is no justification of his securing a dog license to take unto himself a young and charming bride. Oh, yes, he did, too. He wandered into the city hall down in San Francisco, trying to look as innocent as possible, inquired where he could get a license, was told, and bought, paid for and secured A DOG LICENSE. When he discovered his mistake, and the official saw how badly he felt, he was permitted to give it back, but he bought a dog license, just the same. It's a fact; I give you my word that it is.

He wasn't used to marriage, and he really
didn't know
Just how 'twas best to work the thing to make
the matter go;
But his soul was filled with gladness, and his
heart was true to Poll—
He had bought a brindle bow-wow necktie, which the
merchant marked: "1 doll."
And his friends they all assured him that a
license he must get—
and when they said 'twas not to eat it puzzled
him, you bet—
But he took his valor with him, so he wouldn't
slip a cog,
And in the city hall he bought a license for a
dog.

Then ween, gossoons, for William, for it really
wouldn't do;
A license for a dog can ne'er make one flesh out
of two;
Two souls with but a single thought, two hearts
that beat as one,
Can't be united by a bond to let your doggie
run;
And matrimonial bonds, you know, are quite a
different kind
From license tag with which your bow-wow on a
dismal night you bind;
And it's really quite distressing when your
marriage plans you clog
By discovering that your license is a license
for a dog.

* * *

Sanger, Dinuba and Reedley are doing a wise thing in "standing in together" in their efforts to secure the competing railroad. It is a case wherein union is strength. United, they make a showing of possible patronage for the road which entitles them to consideration; divided into three parts that showing would not be apt to receive as much attention.

And, by the way, are not the citizens of these three towns, in making an effort of some kind, acting somewhat more wisely than are the Fresnoites? In our calm faith that the railroad will come there, any way, is it not just possible that we are resting too easily? Is it not within the domain of bare possibility that even as important a town as Fresno might be left to one side? We are doing a little to secure the road, but not much. I consider myself within the fact when I write that there is hardly a town or village in the valley that has been as quiescent in this important matter as the "raisin center." It might be well for us to take a little less for granted.

* * *

Does the somewhat prominent citizen and "man of family" whom Mrs. Haughthen has "over a barrel" enjoy the position? When one is over a barrel he is in a convenient position for such castigation as our mothers applied to some of us—would he like some of it? This "man of family"—whoever he may be—has, according to the REPUBLICAN'S reports, followed right closely on the skirts of this "madam." Is he enamored of the trail? It is a nice sight he presents, dragging himself about at the heels of this scarlet woman, appearing in court with her, etc.

* * *

A local advertisement says: "Wanted—A fresh milch cow: a good one. None else need apply." If, after that, any common, ordinary scrub of a cow applies she should be turned over to the poundmaster. Some cows are too presumptuous.

* * *

It is with sincere pleasure that I now give the right of way to a few articles on the burning raisin question.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

Fish for the County Streams.

The newly appointed fish and game warden, Frank A. Rowell, has made his headquarters in the rooms of J. W. Gearhart, stenographer to department 3 of the superior court. Mr. Rowell has received blank forms from the state board of fish commissioners for the use of persons desiring free consignments of small fry for stocking the streams and lakes of the county. Mr. Rowell has been notified that a quantity of trout fry will be ready for distribution in this county late in the summer.

Children's Home Society.

Yesterday forenoon at the Baptist church Rev. W. Gregory of Los Angeles addressed the local advisory board of California Children's Home society and others interested in the work. Mr. Gregory outlined the purposes of the organization, and spoke of its benefits to the people. Mrs. A. V. Lisenby was elected treasurer of the local branch.

CITY OFFICERS' BONDS.

THE LARGE ONE FILED BY TREASURER M'KENZIE.

City Marshal Woy Comes Next—Excellent Lists of Bondsmen.

The new city officers have all filed their bonds with City Clerk Shanklin, except Louis Mannel, the city engineer. He and the street superintendent have five days longer after being sworn into office than the other officers have in which to file their bond. The bondsmen have to qualify for double the amount of the bond. The sureties will have to be approved by the city attorney and the finance committee of the board of trustees before they can be accepted. The following are the bonds as they were filed with the city clerk:

City Treasurer McKenzie has to furnish a bond of $100,000; the amounts qualified by his respective bondsmen are as follows:

O. J. Woodward $5000, S. H. Hill $2500, T. C. White $5000, R. B. Butler $2500, Jacob Vogel $5000, E. B. Lane $2500, D. C. Sample $5000, E. G. Chaddock $5000, C. L. Walter $5000, John McMullin $7000, John D. Gray, $5000, F. P. Wickersham $5000, J. G. James $50,000, Cassey S. White $5000, W. R. Thomas $5000, J. F. Wigginton $5000, H. C. Smith $10,000, Frank H. Short $5000, T. J. Kirk $5000, M. W. Bielenberg $10,000, Edward Favre $5000, R. Hedinger $5000, W. W. Eden $2500, John Miller $5000, I. Tellman $2500, J. W. Williams $5000, E. F. Barnhard $2500, W. W. Phillips $5000, Jay Scott $2500, Mrs. A. M. Lane $2500, H. M. H. Kaarsberg $2500, W. K. Washburn $1000, T. E. Bacon $3000, H. P. Hedges $2000, Sarah F. Jackson $2000, James F. Hall $2000, E. O. Miller $5000, George L. Warlow $1000, A. J. Shields $2000, W. A. Shepherd $5000, T. L. Reed $2000, George Studer $2000, A. A. Blasingame $5000. Total $221,500.

City Marshal Woy has the next largest bond to furnish, viz: $50,000. His sureties qualified as follows:

F. P. Wickersham $10,000, John McMullin $10,000, E. G. Chaddock $10,000, Frank H. Short $5000, P. H. Monaghan $5000, Jacob Vogel $5000, A. V. Lisenby $5000, S. Waldenberg $1500, L. Hansen $2500, C. H. Swett $5000, D. A. Reed $10,000, W. A. Shepherd $5000, Jay Scott $2500, T. G. Hart $2500, Eli Henderson $2500, R. W. Barstow $2500, H. P. Hedges, $2500, W. J. Dickey $3000, W. W. Phillips $5000, J. D. Gray $10,000, T. D. Vanderlip $5000; total $100,500.

City Clerk Shanklin's bond is $1000. The sureties qualify as follows: Mrs. Sarah Shanklin, $1000; William Shaw, $500; T. M. Baltinghouse, $500. Total, $2000.

City Attorney Moultrie furnished a bond of $1000, qualified as follows: O. J. Woodward, $1000; L. L. Cory, $1000.

The bond of City Assessor J. M. Collins is $2500. The following sureties qualify for $500 each: F. J. Burleigh, R. N. Barstow, F. T. Hilton, John Jansen, T. W. Pickford, H. P. Hedges, W. A. Shepherd, Henry Banta, J. W. Roddick, W. H. Harris.

Street Superintendent Bilby has filed his bond of $1000. His sureties, O. M. Thompson, John Jansen, Dr. T. M. Hayden and T. J. Kirk qualify for $500 each.

The bond to be furnished by City Engineer Mannel is $5000.

LABOR EXCHANGE.

Interesting Meeting Held in This City Yesterday.

The members of the Labor Exchange of Fresno county held two meetings yesterday at Kutner hall, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon. There was a large attendance and considerable interest was manifested. The objects of the organization were explained by Organizer G. S. Brower of Fresno, and by State Organizer Carl Gleeser of San Francisco. The Labor Exchange has been organized in twenty-two states in the union, and it has been considerably agitated in England and other European countries. It is claimed that it will materially assist the masses of the people in these hard times, and will open up more extensively the natural resources of the country.

The county's organization now has a membership of eighty-eight, thirty-three new names being added yesterday. At the afternoon session officers for the Fresno county organization were elected as follows: President, J. W. Reese; vice president, W. T. Shelton; secretary, O. B. Oluffs; accountant, S. A. Parish. The following board of seven directors was chosen: J. L. Gilbert, W. D. Wristen of Oleander, M. J. Lindrose, Calvin Pearson of Selma, A. Eastabrooks, William Main of Central colony, and Lucius Baker of Fresno colony.

Taken Under Advisement.

The case of Maurice Rorphuro vs. George E. Church was concluded in Justice Austin's court yesterday morning and taken under advisement by the judge. The plaintiff put in some testimony in regard to young Church's need for clothing at the time the purchases were made from Rorphuro. This was in contradiction of Mr. Church's statement the day before that the boy did not need the clothing at the time.

SANDERS SENTENCED

Notice of Appeal Promptly Given.

THE TERM IS TEN YEARS

On Hearing the Verdict the Professor Bows His Head on the Table.

Professor W. A. Sanders was yesterday morning sentenced to a term of ten years in San Quentin prison by Judge Webb. He was convicted on Thursday last of forging a draft for $1400 on the Kutner-Goldstein company of this city, the signature purporting to be that of William Wootton.

The hour fixed for passing sentence was 10 a.m., and for half an hour before that time the courtroom was filled with a crowd of people, listening without interest to the details of a burglary trial then in progress. At five minutes before the appointed hour Sheriff Scott entered the courtroom, closely followed by Professor Sanders and his counsel, Frank H. Short. The Professor was motioned to a seat at the center table, and took his place with an expression of face that seemed to indicate the abandonment of all hope.

The court addressed the prisoner courteously as Mr. Sanders, and told him to stand up. He then said: "You have been indicted by a grand jury of this county for the crime of forgery. To that indictment you pleaded not guilty. A verdict of guilty has been found against you by a jury. Have you any legal reason to show why judgment should not be pronounced against you?"

Attorney Short motioned to Sanders to be seated, and said: "May it please the court, the defendant now moves that the verdict against him be set aside, and a new trial granted on the following grounds:

"First—That the court misdirected the jury in matters of law, and erred in its instructions to the jury.

"Second—That the court has erred and did err in decisions of questions and matters of law arising during the trial.

"Third—That the verdict of the jury is contrary to law.

"Fourth—That the verdict of the jury is contrary to the evidence."

Mr. Short continued: "I suppose there are other matters which the court may wish argued. I will particularly refer to the case of the People vs. Prescott & Myer. I am satisfied on this authority that the court erred in not admitting the evidence of J. Wesley Traber. We had a right to show by that evidence a condition of circumstances, affecting matters that occurred in the course of the trial."

"Let the motion be denied," said Judge Webb. "Stand up, Mr. Sanders."

But counsel had not yet exhausted his resources. He said: "In order to preserve our rights of demurrer, I desire to make a motion in arrest of judgment on the following grounds:

"First, that the indictment did not substantially nor at all conform to sections 950, 951 and 952 of the Penal Code.

Second, that more than one offense was charged in the indictment.

Third, that the facts stated in the indictment do not constitute a public offense.

"Let the motion be denied," said Judge Webb, in the same tone as before. "Stand up Mr. Sanders."

Sanders raised himself slowly to his feet and bowed his head. Judge Webb said very briefly, "The sentence of the court is that you be confined in San Quentin for a term of ten years from this date."

Mr. Short gave notice of appeal and served the document on the district attorney. He also stated that he would apply for bail. Meanwhile, Sanders, who had resumed his seat, seemed completely crushed. He placed his clenched hands one above another on the table and his head drooped forward till it rested upon them. Not a relative or friend was with him in that moment of supreme despair.

Judge Webb directed the sheriff to remove the prisoner and told Mr. Short to be ready with his application for bail in the afternoon.

At 2 o'clock the application for a stay of execution and for the admission of the prisoner to bail was made, and Judge Webb granted the request. The bond was fixed at $5000. Judge Webb notified counsel that the bondsmen must appear before the court personally to be examined as to their qualifications. Sanders was then removed. It was thought that some of his neighbors at Reedley will come forward and qualify on the bond, but this will take two or three days.

Many local lawyers are of the opinion that the conviction will be upset on appeal, in which case another trial will be inevitable.

ON THE SAN JOAQUIN.

A Jolly Picnic of Young People Yesterday.

Miss Marsalette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Stevens, gave her school associates an outing on the San Joaquin river yesterday, the occasion being the celebration of her eleventh birthday. Mr. Stevens had prepared a large buy-rack with an abundance of fresh hay for the little folks to make the trip upon, and nearly thirty availed themselves of the chance to spend a day on the river. Stops were made along the way where wild flowers were most abundant. No inconvenience was suffered from the shower, as the conveyance was covered.

Arrived on the river, all took a lively interest in the games that were played. A substantial lunch had been prepared by Mrs. Stevens and the young people heartily relished it.

The following misses and youths were present: Mabel Sherwood, Clara Gearheart, Mabel Herrington, Cleo Stevens, Mamie Nelson, Mabel Archibald, Lora Shanklin, Lila Furnish, Nettie Minard, Merle Shaw, Stella Ragsdale, Leta Stevens; Claud Thompson, Louis Herrington, J. T. Shanklin, Frank Minard, Bert Lake, Charles and Willie Shaw, Eddie Inglebright, Thomas Jollie, Guy Boltinghouse and others.

Porter Solomon Arrested.

Officer Barrett last night arrested Porter Solomon, a 15-year-old boy, for vagrancy. The boy has been a source of annoyance for a long time, and has been in jail on several occasions. Two years ago he had one of his legs cut

SPRECKELS IS COMING

He May Be Here Today or Tomorrow.

AN INKLING OF HIS PLANS

A Republican Interview With Henry Miller Who Accompanied Mr. Spreckels to Bakersfield.

It may be stated as a fact that within the next forty-eight hours the people of Fresno will have an opportunity, for the first time, of talking strict business in the matter of the San Joaquin Valley railroad. Fresno has wisely kept aloof from sensational outside enterprises and newspaper boom. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Hundred Thousand Club have committed themselves to the proposition that no money ought to be subscribed by Fresnoans in this way. When Mr. Spreckels comes here with his colleagues he will soon learn exactly what the city and county of Fresno are prepared to do.

Mr. Spreckels was at Hanford yesterday, driving around the country and getting pointers about what the town would do for the railroad and the railroad for the town. Visalia has received a visit from the magnate of the coming road, and will doubtless do its best to offset the claims of Hanford. Mr. Spreckels may not be in this city till tomorrow, but that he will pay Fresno a visit is assured. It may take more than a day to show the new railroad promoter all the ins and outs of Fresno, and particularly to satisfy him as to whether the road should pass through town on the east or the west side, and where the depot should be built. Mr. Spreckels is proverbially a cautious man, and is not likely to jump to a conclusion on these matters as readily as an unsophisticated, or perhaps over-sophisticated San Francisco reporter did a week or two ago, in a visit that will linger disastrously in in the memory of the proprietor of the paper he represented.

Some idea of what may be done can be gathered from an interview had by a REPUBLICAN reporter with Henry Miller, of the firm of Miller & Lux, yesterday. Mr. Miller was a guest at the Hughes hotel, and left on this morning's train for Madera and Merced. He will stop off at both places.

Said Mr. Miller: I took Mr. Spreckels down to Bakersfield Saturday to look at the surroundings with a view of having a beet sugar factory located there. I have some beets growing in Kern county at a place called Button Willow, fifty miles west of Bakersfield. The place is really an old lake bottom, just suited for beet culture. There is a line of railroad running from Bakersfield to Asphalto, which passes right by my plantation of beets. Mr. Spreckels expressed himself very favorably as to what he saw. I have enough to produce about 200 tons of beets, or twenty carloads. At present they will be shipped to the Spreckels refinery at Watsonville. After Mr. Spreckels saw my place he went back to Bakersfield and began to talk to some of the leading citizens about the prospects of the San Joaquin valley railroad and what they were prepared to do for it.

Everything passed off very satisfactorily. Mr. Spreckels was taken all over the city and shown most of the points of interest. After talking over the matter fully he left on the Sunday morning train for Visalia. It is important for every one to understand that Mr. Spreckels is down here on his own business; to look over the country; form a judgment as to its productiveness and special fitness for certain commodities. It is only incidentally that he will take in proposals and suggestions about the route of the proposed railroad. For instance, both Visalia and Hanford want the road to pass their way, but the deciding point, if I read Mr. Spreckels rightly, will be simply which route will supply the heaviest and best shipments to the road. It is purely a business proposition from beginning to end. I have 500 shares of stock in the railroad myself, but I am not telling this just to get my name in the paper.

"To my mind," continued Mr. Miller, "there is not the slightest doubt that the railroad will pass through Fresno, whether it goes to Visalia or to Hanford afterwards. As between Visalia and Hanford, it depends altogether on the shortness of the road and the amount of good land along the route. Hanford is perhaps more progressive than Visalia. The latter has a large amount of unimproved land around it. The more nearly the valley road can reach Bakersfield by an air line the better it will suit the engineers and directors, but there is another consideration. The more good land and the less bad land the new railroad route passes through on the map, the more likely that section is to get the road. Still you may say that in building from Stockton to Bakersfield the road will be kept as near an air line as possible.

"It is all nonsense to talk of the new road being taken past Fresno on the West Side. It is no more likely than for pigs to fly in the air. A railroad is going where the business is to be had, and that is right here in Fresno.

"I came here today to pay my taxes in this county," pursued Mr. Miller. "Our firm pays $20,000 a year taxes in Fresno county alone, and it doesn't cost the county a cent. We take care of our own poor, doctor our own sick, and feed more tramps than any firm in the country." Just at this time a Salvation Army girl came up and offered Mr. Miller a copy of the War Cry for sale. Miller looked at her for a moment, put the War Cry in his lap, hauled the girl a dollar and told her to keep the change for the army. He then switched off to the canal topic.

"As to a canal from Fresno to White's Bridge, I think it is a good idea and would pay, especially at present rates of freight by railroad. The great thing is to have the canal built on business principles, not as a ditch to be sold out. No railroad can be built that can carry freight cheaper than a canal. The San Joaquin river could be easily made navigable six months in the year up to Firebaugh or White's Bridge. Yes, the canal is a good idea, railroad or no railroad."

HIGH PRICED CATTLE.

A Lawsuit in Which Money Cuts No Figure.

A jury was impaneled in Judge Risley's court yesterday to try the suit of W. A. Caruthers against J. H. Kelley and L. Kursmann. The case came up on appeal from two decisions rendered by Justice Austin, in which judgment was rendered for the plaintiff.

The property at issue consisted of two Jersey cows and two calves, and the claim was for $150 for the cattle, and as damages. The costs in the first case were $143.40, and in the second $91.30. The indications are that the case will be fought to the bitter end.

An Important Undertaking.

A. B. Smith, of Wellman, Peck & Co., states that on May 4th the company will send a steamer from San Francisco laden with merchandise for the Fresno stores, up the San Joaquin river to Firebaugh, where the cargo will be landed. From there it will be freighted by team to this city. The steamer's capacity will be fifty tons. Mr. Smith says that the company will save $1 per ton on what it would cost to ship by the railroad.

GROWER AND PACKER.

The Cooperative Movement Claimed to be the Only Salvation.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—It is stated that the packer is writing in his contracts this year 1 cent cash in advance on loose raisens and 1½ cents on layers. Growers will fully understand what that means, as the average experience of the last two years has taught them not to expect much, if anything beyond a regular advance. In fact, so common has it been to be called upon to pay back a portion of the advance that most growers have the advance guaranteed now. I was called upon to pay back a large sum in last year myself. The packer can legally require the grower to pay back any portion of the advance made to him and can attach his property for the debt. But we cannot stand 1 cent and 1½ cents. Why temporize any longer? Let us absolutely refuse to consign our raisins. Let all who can see their way to it, co-operate, and let all the rest understand that the co-operative movement has a two-fold purpose: First, centralizing the sale of as many raisins as possible under one head; and second, forcing a competition among the commercial packers to buy the raisins of those growers who will not co-operate.

The commercial packers have an established trade, and no sensible man wishes to disturb any channel of trade whereby our raisins may find their way to a market, but it is hoped through the co-operative movement to force these packers to buy in the sweatbox such raisins as they may need to supply their legitimate trade. If the packer buys and owns the raisins the profit which can be made in their sale will go into his own pocket, and thus every selfish interest is put in line with the effort of the co-operator to maintain a market, instead of as now, every selfish interest being in favor of unloading as soon as possible.

It is better that he buy these raisins, even if he pay no more than he is willing to advance on commission, for once kill the commission system of handling them, and raising will find their level in value like all other products. But in order to bring about this much-to-be-desired result, the grower must awaken from his lethargy. He must not think, as a grower said to me, "Do? Do nothing. Just put our raisins in the sweatbox and leave them there till the packer comes around and buys them at a fair price, that's all we've got to do." Don't fool yourself—you can refuse to consign—you cannot make your price by such a course. The packer likes commission; it is profitable and it is safe, and the mere fact that the grower is getting nothing out of it doesn't disturb his conscience, though he may feel sorry for him. He will maintain the commission system just so long as the grower by his lethargy and shortsightedness allows it. It should be considered that no grower has half the boxes to hold an average crop, and that, if he had, two-thirds of the growers must have money to pay for picking the crop as soon as the raisins can be put in the box.

So, then, how can he hold them in the sweatbox at home till the packer in his independence comes along and offers him a fair price. It is very well to say, "If certain things were thus, then other things would be so," which is only saying that if things were different they wouldn't be the same as they are. But things are as they are, and we must deal with things as they are, and the only thing on the horizon of the situation today that promises to force the packer to do other than he pleases is the co-operative movement, and if you who desire cash in the sweatbox consult your own interests you will help it along all you can, even to giving into it yourself for the present. Co-operate to the extent even of one-half the crop, and you force the packers into somewhat of a competition to obtain the balance of the crop. And the more you co-operate the more active the competition will become, you see. "But," a grower says, "am I to co-operate that my neighbor who stays on the outside may sell his crop for cash?" Yes, that is just what you should do, and if it does make you feel a little sore you will get enough out of it to make a good plaster for your feelings. You will receive on your raisins when delivered at a co-operative packing house as much or within a half-cent as much as the packers will be likely to pay for raisins this year, and more than you will receive if you don't co-operate, and when the raisins are sold you will get more in the the end than the man who sells for cash, and save besides the profit in packing. The proposition reduces itself to this; Don't co-operate—raisins 1½ to 2c; co-operate—raisins 2½ to 3c; possibly in the meantime helping your neighbor to obtain 2c to 2½c in the sweat box. The packers are making large claims of raisins already secured on consignment, but their claims cannot be substantiated to any extent, except in the case of certain large vineyards, which are allied with the commission interest. One packer who makes large claims, I have learned through the agent of another packing company, secured about 800 acres, mainly large vineyards, by reason of over advances made last season in one case to the amount of $2000. He simply had a chuck on the crops. In all my travels over this West Side I have not met one grower who had made a contract this season.

Don't let a mere sentiment stand in the way of acting for your own interests. Ever grower who goes into co-operation this year should give a bond to deliver his crop to the packing association he joins.

If we co-operate largely we not only force the packers to compete for the balance of the crop, but also afford them a certain protection in paying a fair price, as so large a body of raisins centralized in hands that will not allow them to be slaughtered, will give strength and stability to the market, and there is likely to be no such amount of second crop raisins as in the past year, because the wine and brandy interests will pay, it is said, about $8 per ton for second crop grapes.

Therefore if the growers will act in a pronounced manner for co-operation the situation this year will be much improved. A.P.J.

West Park, April 27th.

Court Notes.

The following business was transacted in the several departments of the superior court yesterday:

BEFORE JUDGE RISLEY, DEPARTMENT 1.

All demurrers, motions and other matters were continued till Monday, May 6th.

The 76 Land and Water Company vs. F. A. Benadom; judgment for plaintiff for $693.30 and costs, $41.65.

W. A. Caruthers vs. J. H. Kelly; jury trial on appeal; still proceeding.

BEFORE JUDGE CARTER, DEPARTMENT 2.

Fresno Loan and Savings bank vs. F. S Bresee; judgment for plaintiff on defendant's default.

Estate Marcie Jean Fisk; full account submitted.

J. Allen Fisk; final account submitted.

G. A. Everts, administrator, vs. Fresno Loan and Savings bank; judgment for defendant.

Ida E. Naher vs. Gustavus Naher; application for divorce denied.

C. L. Taylor vs. N. D. Gilbert; judgment for plaintiff.

Fresno Canal and Irrigation Company vs. Lower Kings River Reclamation district; order judgment for defendants.

Jean Camy vs. Frank Garaig; judgment for plaintiff.

BEFORE JUDGE WEBB, DEPARTMENT 3.

Leon Hart vs. Hannah Hart, divorce; demurrer overruled and ten days to answer.

"A COUNTRY SPORT."

Farce Comedy at the Barton Last Night.

A good-sized house greeted Peter F. Dailey's company of funmakers at the opera house last night.

"A Country Sport" makes no pretense to possessing a plot, and the onlooker was left in the dark as to what was coming next, only to be greeted by some side-splitting situation or Dailey's witticisms that were bound to provoke mirth.

Pete Dailey has surrounded himself with excellent talent, which, while it divides honors with the star at times, helps considerably to round out the entertainment and make up for the lack of plot.

May Irwin easily carried off the honors of the evening. She is an artiste, possessing a marked individuality and a capacity for droll humor that compels laughter.

Andrew Mack, in his bowery songs, won much applause and was the recipient of several encores. Ada Lewis, as the Tough Girl, acted the part with the finish of one who has evidently made a study of the character. This part is a creation of Miss Lewis', and though numerously imitated since, she still holds the prominence in the public eye gained by originating the character.

Pete Dailey, big, clever and popular, will be seen in a new play next season, it being rumored that May Irwin and Andrew Mack will each star separately in new pieces, which is equivalent to breaking up the present company.

The next attraction will be Miss Ethel Brandon, the well-known emotional actress, in Coralie, Monday, May 6th. The company will remain in Fresno one week in repertoire.

A MORNING FRACAS.

Charles Worth Arrested for Assault With a Deadly Weapon.

I. L. Turner and J. W. O'Hanlan appeared before Recorder Clark yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Charles Worth for assault with a deadly weapon. Worth in turn swore out a warrant for Turner, charging him with disturbing the peace.

This was the aftermath of an interesting fracas yesterday morning in the New Park lodging house on Front street. Worth is a barkeeper in Degan's saloon, and is better known as "Tex." According to his story he was asleep in his room, when he was awakened by a loud knocking at the door. He heard some one say "let's get in and get the ——— out." He quickly got up, and with his pistol in his hand, Worth suddenly opened the door. There stood Turner and O'Hanlan, and pointing the six-shooter at them, he forcibly requested them to leave. They hastily complied and went directly to the court.

The trouble is said to be over a woman who has been living in the lodging house.

CONGDON CONVICTED.

One of the Crescent Burglar Gang Comes to Grief.

Melvin Congdon, charged with burglary, was convicted yesterday by a jury in department No. 3. Judge Carter sat to try the case, Judge Webb temporarily sitting in department 2. The evidence against Congdon was practically the same as against the McAdam brothers, and formed part of the general proceedings against what the authorities regard as a second Dilwood gang operating in the Crescent district.

The particular charge against Congdon was being implicated in a burglary committed on February 15th last at the house of Robert Smalley, during the latter's absence from home. District Attorney Snow prosecuted, and S. K. Hart defended the accused.

TOMORROW'S PICNIC.

On the Banks of Kings River—Good Program of Sports.

The May day picnic tomorrow on Kings river near Kingsburg promises to be a great affair. Preparations have been made for a grand time, and a good program of sporting events has been arranged. There will be a balloon ascension by Professor Reynolds, and tight-rope walking by Professor de Gaudine. There will be other athletic exhibitions.

The following military companies will have teams to contest in the shoot: C and F of this city, E of Visalia, G of Bakersfield and H of Merced. Both Fresno companies will attend the picnic in a body.

The round trip fare from Fresno will be ninety cents. The train will leave at 8 o'clock a. m. and return at 6 p. m.

At the meeting of the Christian Endeavor society held at Fowler last Saturday the sentiment of the members was declared to be against dancing. The question whether members should or should not attend first-class theaters created a lively discussion, but was also decided adversely.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Blaine's Sarsaparilla Compound.

This is a new spring medicine which is highly recommended by the reliable druggists and chemists, Buker & Colson. It is prescribed for blood, liver and kidney diseases, and is sold for $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Try it.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. Sold by Webster Bros.

Carl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell; 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by Webster Bros.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by Webster Bros.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache, Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by given the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles only fifty cents at Webster Bros.' drug store.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gaillonette, Druggist, Beaverville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. Was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth it's weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at Webster Bros.' drug store.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Webster Bros., Druggists, corner K and Mariposa streets, Fresno.

SCIENTIFIC OPINION.

There Is No Mildew in Fresno Vineyards.

SULPHUR IS A STIMULANT

And a Remedy for Mildew, But Not a Cure for Any Disease Found Here.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The following letters from Mr. A.P. Hayne of the University of California, will, I think be of great interest to the raisin growers of Fresno county. I have been convinced for some time, that the white deposit which comes on the vine leaves at this time of year is not mildew, but only alkalia deposit, and that it was a waste of time and money to try and cure it by sulphuring. Mr. Hayne's letter confirms this opinion, but shows the necessity for sulphuring directly the true oidium appears, and that sulphur is the only cure for this form of mildew and therefore that spraying with the "Bouille Bordelaise" or other sulphate of copper preparations is quite useless as a preventative.

It is evident that we cannot afford to use sulphur merely to "stimulate the vines," considering the miserable pittance which we receive from raisins under the present ruinous system of packing and marketing them.

The question of want of drainage, which Mr. Hayne mentions, is a very serious one, and should be carefully considered and means taken to carry it out, if we wish to save our vineyards from gradual decay. The Fresno and White's Bridge canal, if built, would at once greatly help any drainage scheme.

While on the subject of sulphuring and spraying I would like to call attention to a very cheap and simple wash for spraying fruit trees, vines, roses, etc., in order to destroy the aphis blight, red spider and other insects feeding on their leaves. It is universally used in the hop gardens of England with the greatest success. The wash is made by taking six pounds of soft soap and five of quassia bark to every 100 gallons of water. A strong extract should be made of the quassia bark by pouring boiling water on it and mixing this with the soap and water. It should be applied by spray pump or large garden syringe.

The soft soap retains the bitterness of the quassia upon the leaves, making them unpleasant for the aphides, which are thus starved out. The mixture is entirely harmless. Yours respectfully,

W. H. HODGKIN.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
BERKELEY, April 11, 1895.

W. H. Hodgkin, Esq., Fresno Co.—Dear Sir: Answering your favor of the 8th, let me say that after thirty years of experiment and study abroad, experiments that were made on a scale of some 6,000,000 of acres of vines, and studies made by the most distinguished scientists of Europe, it is settled beyond dispute that there are two kinds of "mildew" entirely distinct from each other. One of these can only be effectively treated by the use of sulphur, the other by the "Bouille Bordelaise." Now it is not a matter of saying that sulphur don't seem to be as effective as it was expected to be, and that we will try the "Bouille Bordelaise;" it is a case of determining what kind of "mildew" exists. Once you know the kind of "mildew," you know the treatment. So far as I can find out there is no authentic case of that kind of "mildew" that requires the Bordeaux mixture in California. It has been clearly established that we have the mildew that requires the sulphur treatment. However, it is perfectly possible that the new mildew has been introduced into our vineyards since the last investigation was made. Hence it is my intention to ask the vine growers of each of the chief regions of the state to notify me as soon as they discover the presence of "mildew" in their localities, so that I can go to the infested district and make the required studies in place. I hope that you will inform me as soon as you are sure that you have a clear case of mildew. Please be sure that you have the mildew so that I will not make the trip for nothing, as there are so many calls on my time that I must make it as effective as I can.

Both kinds of mildew came from America, east of the Rocky mountains. One, the Oidium, is treated curatively by sulphur, the other, Peronospera, is only treated preventively by the use of copper salts, either as Eaux Celeste or Bouille Bordelaise. It has been found that it does no good to put the Eaux Celeste in the Bouille. Eaux Celeste is not considered as effective or an economical as the Bouille Bordelaise.

Hoping you will let me know so I can visit the region in time, I remain very truly yours,

ARTHUR P. HAYNE,
Assistant in charge of
Viticulture and Olive Culture.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION,
BERKELEY, April 27, 1895.

W. H. Hodgkin, Esq., Fresno, Cal.—Dear Sir: Answering your favor of the 26th.—The samples of grape vine leaves you sent reached me last night. Today I made careful microscopic examination of same. I find that there is no trace of oidium or "powdery mildew." The salty efflorescence you notice is but "glauber salts" (sulphate of soda), one of the chief salts in "white alkali." This is taken up by the vine in excess of what it can use, and in hot weather is "sweated out." Evaporation leaves the salt on the surface of the leaf. This in small quantities is not dangerous. If the leaf becomes entirely covered with this it is apt to alter the cell tissue of the leaf, but it can only do harm where it touches the leaf and this harm is but a small isolated spot, equivalent to a mechanical injury. Were it oidium it would rapidly spread over the entire leaf and attack the cane and bunch. The only way to get rid of this from the surface of the leaves is to wash them with water, being careful not to use strong alkali water. It is very certain that sulphur will do this no good whatever. You must be the judge as to the advisability of sulphuring for the sake of stimulating the vine. This is done all over Europe even when there is no sign of mildew. Three treatments are given yearly, and they find that it pays to do so. Whether it would pay here with our wages and market for our products, it is not my place to say. I hope you will send me any leaves that show signs of blight or any trouble that you are not familiar with, as I want to find out something definite as to what we actually have in the various parts of California.

I have already visited Fresno on the same errand. Supposing they had the mildew when they saw the Glauber salts, they asked me to come down and examine. I visited a dozen places, and found nothing but Glauber salts. As it was too early to make any definite study I returned at once to more pressing work. If the vinegrowers will only keep me informed as to the actual progress of the troubles they have I think I can be of great use to them. The Glauber salts on the leaves is but the precursor of more serious trouble that will come in the future, viz.: the question of alkali "coming to the top," due to too much irrigation and no sort of drainage. If people would only use the plow and harrow a little more and drain ditches, they could irrigate all they feel like. It is very sure that the vine "don't like wet feet." Nor will the best of lands stand stagnant water within a few feet of the surface if the climate is dry and hot. Very truly yours,

ARTHUR P. HAYNE,
Assistant in charge of Viticulture and Olive Culture.

AT HOME.

Lawson, the Outlaw, Comfortably Located on His Ranch.

From the Madera Tribune.

J. F. Daulton was down from the horse ranch on business today. He is getting ready to take his sheep across the mountains for the summer. In conversation with a representative of this paper he stated that he had just returned from a trip to the hills in the vicinity of North Fork where he met Jesse Ross, a resident of that locality, who informed him that he had a talk with Lawson at his (Lawson's) home on Tuesday last. Lawson stated that he was waiting to get his man before leaving the country, from which it is inferred that he is awaiting an opportunity to kill Sam Dalton, the man he accuses of breaking up his home. From indications, so Mr. Ross stated, Lawson is living at his old home unmolested, and does not seem to be in any great fear of being captured. He has an abundance of provisions in his house with which he seems to be quite liberal. He has leased the pasture on his ranch to sheepmen for the season. The residents of that locality, or most of them at least, so Mr. Daulton says, are very indignant at the officers of the county for allowing such a dangerous man to run at large and make little or no effort to capture him. It is thought, however, that he will be captured within a short time, as there are certain parties camping on his trail.

MRS. HAUGHTHEN AGAIN.

She Floats to Madera, But Floats Back Again.

Mrs. Haughthen was twice floated out of town by Judge Clark last week, but she has again come back to stay and serve out the six months' "floater" sentence hanging over her. On Saturday morning Mrs. Haughthen took the train for the north, and was seen off by Recorder Clark and Officer Zener. She only went to Madera, however. On Sunday she returned to this city, and began making the rounds of the back rooms of the saloons. She was caught in the rear of the Gem saloon by Officers Zener and Herrington and locked up in jail. She was considerably under the influence of liquor.

She pleaded with the officers to let her go, but it was of no avail. She said she came back to Fresno after little boy.

Charles Thomas, her paramour while in business over the Gem saloon, has demanded a jury trial for his charge of vagrancy. He has employed Attorney H. H. Hotaling to defend him. The trial will be held tomorrow.

The Sunset Irrigation Case.

The injunction granted by Judge Webb to prevent the tax collector of the Sunset irrigation district from proceeding by force to collect assessments which have become delinquent in that district expired yesterday, but interim proceedings have been had which may delay the settlement for some time. The irrigation people appeared before the expiring of the injunction and filed a demurrer and motion that the injunction be dissolved. The court sustained the demurrer, but denied the motion with permission to renew it. Since then the plaintiff, A. J. Arnaudon, has filed an amended complaint against Tax Collector T. C. Jones, to which no answer or demurrer has yet been made.

Fits and Justice.

On Sunday night Officer Barrett found Alfred Johnson in an alley quietly enjoying himself with a whisky bottle of the sheepherder variety. Johnson was too drunk to stand alone and the officer had considerable difficulty to get him to jail. Johnson was taken before Judge Clark yesterday and was discharged. Some time ago Johnson was up before the Judge on a similar charge. Just as the Judge began to ask questions Johnson had a violent fit, as he himself said it was, and which it was apparently in the opinion of the court. Johnson yesterday put in the plea that he had had a fit at the time he was arrested by Barrett, and the result was that he was discharged.

A Troublesome Customer.

A. A. Smith of Kingsburg came to town yesterday, having in charge Do Wock, a Chinese who is claimed to be insane. Wock's special delusion is that the Scandinavians around Kingsburg are in a conspiracy to poison the Chinese, and he has been making things very unpleasant for the Swedes down there of late. Judge Webb told Smith he should get the district attorney to swear out a complaint. Deputy District Attorney Jones could find no authority exactly meeting the case, and told Smith to see what he could do with one of the peace justices. Mr. Smith declined to do this, and in the meantime has Do Wock on his hands.

City Engineer Manuel's Bond.

City Engineer Louis Manuel has filed his bond with the city clerk. He has to give a bond of $5000, and his sureties qualify in double that amount. Following are his bondsmen: John McMullin $1000, F. H. Short $1000, T. J. Kirk $500, S. Evinger $1000, J. S. Ashley $1000, F. P. Wickersham $1000, J. D. Hicks $1000, O. J. Woodward $1000 and C. L. Walter $1000.

Professor Woods' Concert.

The concert to be given at DeWitt hall tonight by Professor Woods, the blind violinist, will be supported by a goodly array of local musical talent, vocal and instrumental. A large audience should be assured, if only by reason of the fine program presented. Professor Woods is a host in himself.

New Suits Filed.

Annie M. Coulter has brought suit to foreclose a mortgage of $1020 against W. L. Tiffin, administrator of the estate of Wilson Griffith, deceased.

John Hastie has sued Arthur Hining to recover $550 on a promissory note.

Black spiders are doing much damage among the growing plants around town by destroying the bugs which had kept down parasitical insects.

Porter Solomon, the 15-year-old boy who was arrested for vagrancy on Saturday night by Officer Barrett, was brought up before Judge Clark yesterday. He pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial, which was set for Saturday.

About twenty men from this county, principally residing in Fresno and Fowler, have formed a party to work mining claims on the Yukon river in Alaska. They expect to return about the end of September.

$50, FOR A CASE IT WILL NOT CURE.

An agreeable Laxative and Nerve Tonic. Sold by Druggists or sent by mail. 25c., 50c. and $1.00 per package. Samples free.

KO NO The Favorite TOOTH POWDER for the Teeth and Breath, 25c.

SOLD BY WEBSTER BROS.

A HYPNOTIC TEST.

MIND-READER TYNDALL WANTS TO HYPNOTIZE DURRANT.

He Cites Cases in Which He Has Obtained Important Evidence.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—Seldom if ever in the history of crime and criminals of world-wide notoriety have we been called upon to witness the intense interest which the public at large are displaying in the minutest details of the Lamont-Williams murders. Theory after theory is offered, sifted, dissected and compared with evidence already published, only to be thrown aside as not only circumstantial, but to all appearances impossible. When public interest is aroused to this extent, nothing but a complete and satisfactory rendering of accounts both with regard to the innocent and the guilty can possibly satisfy the craving for justice which time will but intensify. The history of these murders will doubtless be handed down to posterity as the most ghastly and cold-blooded murders in the criminal records of the world, and it seems but natural that any and all whose assistance might be of value to the authorities in unraveling the mystery, should lose no time in offering their services. With this object in view, it will not be out of place for me to suggest a means of discovering whether Theodore Durrant, the suspected murderer, is truly the fiend who committed the Emmanuel church murders, and also whether the evidence of the Rev. Dr. Gibson is as complete as he might make it, were he compelled to disclose the same by the aid of influences over which he would have no control. The suggestion has already been made that hypnotism be employed as a means of unraveling the mystery, and with a record of previous successes in criminal cases I have no hesitation in offering my services at this time and for the above purpose, believing that much may be accomplished by these means.

Last year I visited London, England, and presented an application to the Home office for permission to allow me to use my hypnotic power on Mrs. Florence Maybrick, the American convict, in order to procure evidence for a new trial. In spite of the fact that my petition was signed by thousands of Americans, Canadians and prominent citizens of other nationalities, my petition was denied, much to the disgust of numerous prominent lawyers of Liverpool, where Mrs. Maybrick was tried, and where Justice Stevens was biased in court after rendering his verdict of "guilty," the judge shortly afterwards becoming violently insane and dying last year.

Previous to my application I had secured the consent of Mrs. Maybrick, through the influence of her mother, the Countess de Rouges, who wrote to me previous to my mission to England. For proof of the fact that hypnotism has proved of value in criminal cases, I would refer your readers to some of the Lamont-Williams murders. Theory after theory is offered, sifted, dissected and compared with evidence already published, only to be thrown aside as not only circumstantial, but to all appearances impossible. When public interest is aroused to this extent, nothing but a complete and satisfactory rendering of accounts both with regard to the innocent and the guilty can possibly satisfy the craving for justice which time will but intensify. The history of these murders will doubtless be handed down to posterity as the most ghastly and cold-blooded murders in the criminal records of the world, and it seems but natural that any and all whose assistance might be of value to the authorities in unraveling the mystery, should lose no time in offering their services. With this object in view, it will not be out of place for me to suggest a means of discovering whether Theodore Durrant, the suspected murderer, is truly the fiend who committed the Emmanuel church murders, and also whether the evidence of the Rev. Dr. Gibson is as complete as he might make it, were he compelled to disclose the same by the aid of influences over which he would have no control. The suggestion has already been made that hypnotism be employed as a means of unraveling the mystery, and with a record of previous successes in criminal cases I have no hesitation in offering my services at this time and for the above purpose, believing that much may be accomplished by these means.

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In such cases as the Lamont Williams murders, no stone should be left unturned to bring the human brute who is guilty of the atrocious crime to justice as speedily as possible. Justice and the public demand it. Let justice therefore be done, the guilty convicted by their own testimony, and the innocent cleared. Sincerely yours,

ALEX J. MCIVOR TYNDALL.

Hanford, April 28.

Physicians

prescribe Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites because they find their patients can tolerate it for a long time, as it does not upset the stomach nor derange the digestion like the plain oil.

Scott's Emulsion is as much easier to digest than the plain oil as milk is easier to digest than butter. Besides, the fishy fat taste is taken out of the oil, and it is almost palatable. The way sickly children, emaciated, anæmic and consumptive adults, gain flesh on Scott's Emulsion is very remarkable.

Don't be persuaded to accept a substitute!

Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists. 50c. and $1.

Dr. Morris J. Gates,
PHYSICIAN.

Office corner of J and Fresno Streets, in old Postoffice building; residence 1711 Ventura, between N and O streets, Fresno. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4, 6 to 8 p. m.

HARMON-FREEDMAN.

Chester M. Harmon and Miss Etta Freedman United in Marriage.

On Sunday evening Chester M. Harmon was married to Miss Etta Freedman at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Dwyer. The ceremony was performed by Justice of the Peace H. Z. Austin in the presence of relatives and a few intimate friends. The house was prettily decorated for the occasion. The happy couple were the recipients of a number of handsome presents. A supper was served, and a few hours were spent in sociability.

The bride is an estimable young lady, and she has a wide circle of friends in this city. The groom is also well known in Fresno, having for the past five years been employed in the Mechanics' Planing mill. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon will make their home in Haskell addition.

To Enforce Game Laws.

On Thursday evening the sportsmen of this city will meet in Justice Austin's court room to organize a hunting club. A meeting was to have been held on Saturday evening, but on account of the weather it did not materialize. It is expected that the club will have a large membership. The expense of joining the club will be nominal. It is the purpose to assist Game Warden F. A. Rowell in the enforcement of the game laws. Other matters for the protection of game will be attended to. The club will also act in conjunction with Mr. Rowell in the selection of fish with which streams are to be stocked. All the sportsmen of this city and vicinity should join the club, as it will be of great benefit to them.

The linnet is regarded by the agriculturist as a pest pure and simple, but it is one of the most beautiful of small birds and has a sweet song. Last year thousands of these birds nested in the trees and orchards around this city. There was a wholesale plunder of the nests by small boys and as a result this year there are very few linnets to be seen.

UP AND DOWN THE COAST.

On Land and Over Sea It Flies With Healing in Its Wings.

From far-away Peru, where the soft, benignant stars bestrew on the bronze faced Incas and their legends of glittering gold; where Pizarro founded the city of Lima and stocked it with his treasures of yellow ore (but overlooked the greater treasure of Peruvian Bark), has come to us the wonderful Cinchona Bitters, which, combined with other rare ingredients—principal amongst them pure old California Brandy, becomes the well known commodity, Peruvian Bitters. These have gone up and down the Coast and all over the United States for many years, performing cures, that, without it, would have been deemed miraculous.

Peruvian Bitters are not a physic, but a pleasant, living, sustaining drink—a fine, effective tonic, and excellent appetizer, producing healthy, regular digestion, and sound, refreshing sleep. It is Nature's own remedy against colds, coughs, loss of appetite and energy, and restores disordered vital functions to a vigorous, normal condition. Wasted energies are by its use permanently restored, and lost vitality and tone speedily give place to and are superseded by brilliancy and youthful enthusiasm. Peruvian Bitters tone up the stomach and prevent indigestion, thereby rendering the brain clear and the intellectual faculties at their best. The warm, humid climate of Peru, so similar to our own, seems to have been wisely provided by Nature with an antidote for those peculiar ailments and diseases incident to a low, moist temperature, and the rapidity and unerring certainty with which similar diseases are cured by Peruvian Bitters on this Coast accounts in some measure for the wide demand for this remedy, which has now become a household word in every family on the Pacific Coast.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN

Stuff for Filling Around the Artist's Pictures.

WHO WAS IT CLIPPED DE HOG?

Money Invested in Cattle and Litigation—Capability That is Good Enough Sometimes.

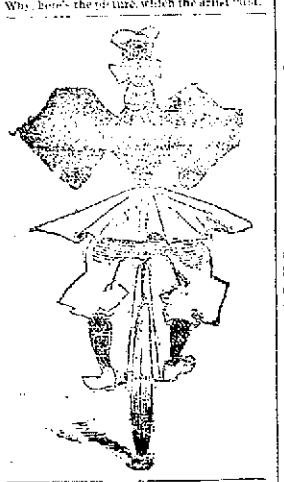
The artist came to me, and said:

"I've made some pretty pictures, and I wish you would write some stuff to fill in around them. You needn't mind about its quality; anything will do, because the pictures will speak for themselves. Of course they are esthetic, and they really ought to have something esthetic to go with them, but if you don't seem to evolve anything of that sort easily, why, just grind out any kind of rot that's natural to you, I tell you," said the artist, looking at the pictures lovingly, "there is a grace and beauty about these pictures that only occasionally finds its way upon paper. They'll speak for themselves."

Here's the filling:

The painful tale of Araminta Brown,
Who quite astonished half her native town
By that rare grace and more than charming
ease
With which she hinged her coy and modest
knees,
And took upon her wheel. "Hey! Look!" they
said,
I seh man see I people into the manor bred,
At last she rode—a bonniteous sight, I ween—
Upon the restless, heedless bird machine.
Her keenness, blank, in foolness seemed to
shine;
Who would'nt like a heroine?—As a rule
She eyed the air, and pride was in her eye
When Williams chanced—quite out—to journey
nigh.
Oh, modern grace upon a wheel!
Oh, airy, fairy motion!
When woman rides our scorse reel,
Our hearts are in commotion.
When Diana sparkles down the world,
Why, then's the time for dying,
For love is out, his flag's unfurled,
His whispers low are sighing.

Oh, it was thus that Araminta Brown
Felt when the night had drawn its curtains
down.
As she, with William not so far away,
Touched light her wheel, which started to obey.
At last one night—oh, night of double gloom!—
She took her steed, which needed not a groom,
And sped away, as Fresno wires do when
The stars look on, but not the horrid men.
There came a maid—oh, dreadful hour of fate,
Which for our Araminta seemed to wait!—
There came a maid—Night drew thy curtain
down,
And hide the fall of Araminta Brown!—
The maid and wheel and Araminta, too,
Were mixed and mired, like muskeag in a
slough;
And feel your fancy fail—which Heaven forbid!
Why, here's the picture, which the artist "did:"



Oh, modern grace upon the ground!
Oh, stockings in mutation!
Oh, bits of lace scull hug'ning round!
Your'd paralyze a nation.
Oh, red-hot words that were not said,
Because they were not pretty!
Our Araminta's now in bed,
And plastered—it's a pity.

* * *

You remember how the heavens were opened and the floods came down the other morning. Well, in the midst of that downpour, along one of the streets passed a city water-wagon, sprinkling as if it must beat heaven's aqueduct or lose its job. A week before, when the dust was flying in dense, stifling clouds, that water-wagon was resting. Oh, nothing; only things happen curiously in this world sometimes.

* * *

Those citizens who have thus far paid $647.70 for the privilege of lawing for cattle that probably are not worth one-sixth of that sum may be having a real good time, but has it occurred to them that they are at the same time advertising their particular variety of mental weakness to an interested world? Men read of the case and the litigants in it, and they say, "The f—" never mind what they say; it would not sound well on paper, and it is not flattering to the parties to the action. It is strange how weak and foolish men can be—all of us, you understand; I select no one to wear the honor. There is not a one of us who does not astonish himself oftentimes at his latent capacity for imbecility. But come of us are not the particular variety of simpleton that these litigants appear to rejoice in being.

* * *

C. W. Cartwright refused to accept the office of secretary of the Labor Exchange the other day, because, as he said, he did not consider himself capable of holding it. He considered himself capable enough to run for county superintendent of schools on the Populist ticket last fall. The duties of the secretary of the Labor Exchange must be arduous.

* * *

I observe that the subject of the sermon at one of the African churches in this city last Sunday night was, "Who Clipped de Hog?" Of course I don't know, any more than I know who absconded dat gobbler, but I am pleased to note this evidence of enterprise and modern spirit on the part of our colored brethren. That subject ought to draw an audience, and if the clipper is caught he should be jailed.

And our African man and brother is not alone in appreciation of the fact that subjects may be "catchy." I have seen the same plan worked from Caucasian pulpits, and so have you. And why not? Why should not a clergyman attract an audience by every legitimate means at his command? Were I in a pulpit I give you my word that I would secure an litors by every honorable method which I could devise; I would hold that I was there to preach to men, not to benches. Having secured my crowd, then it would depend on myself whether I would hold it or not. For some reverend gentlemen have painfully found that "taking" subjects will not in themselves hold audiences.

Who clipped de hog? Well, I dunno,
I wish to heben I could;
For dat 'ere pig am missin', sho',
Its tears drap down untold, untold.
Perhaps 'twas Deacon Dabney, an' yet
I'll bet ain no what am de fact;
Perhaps 'twas Sackman, you can bet
Dey 'farm tracks in de 'sembly dar.

Who clipped de hog. Dah's no one speaks,
Though I. F. Thompson's lookin' shy;
Bob Bartlett fob swellmost seeks,
An' Tom Lynch mutters "Twasn't I."
What's dat you's sayin'? You dun? Now!
Lay up your knee-selection down;
Don't pester me sense we am frow'n,
I want it want

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

FOUR-FIFTHS REDUCTION.

Cut in the Rate of Insurance on the City's School Houses.

The special committee appointed at the last meeting of the board of education to attend to the reinsuring of the school buildings of the city, yesterday met and accepted the bid of W. J. Dickey to rewrite the insurance policies at a cut of 80 per cent on the old rates. The board carries about $40,000 insurance on all the school houses, and the four-fifths cut will make a considerable saving to the city. This great reduction was due to a war among insurance companies, which is raging at present.

There were twelve bids for the reinsurance, ranging from 50 to 80 per cent reductions. The school buildings to be insured are the Central, K street, C street, Park avenue and High school.

Oleander Co-operative Packers.

The stockholders of the Oleander Co-operative Packing Company have elected the following directors for the ensuing year: Robert Root, A. Thiel, R. J. Wilson, Henry Larsen and Thomas Nock. Messrs. Wilson and Root were elected president and secretary, respectively, of the board. The company intends to pack this season at Oleander. Last year it did not pack, but rented its packing house to a San Francisco commission firm.

A NEW THEATER.

GUSTAV WALTER'S MISSION IN FRESNO.

He Wants to Buy the Barton, or Will Build a New Theater.

Gustav Walter, who is well and favorably known as a lessee of theaters in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Denver and other cities, paid a visit to Fresno yesterday and had a long talk with Robert Barton in reference to the purchase of the Barton opera house.

It was stated around town that the figure offered was $65,000, but that Mr. Barton was not disposed to accept that amount. There were other reasons which, it is said, weighed against the deal, but nothing definite is known. Mr. Walter looked at several sites for building a theater yesterday, his idea being to run his various enterprises with stock companies in such a fashion as to give this city a theatrical performance every night in the year.

Mr. Walter left town yesterday for San Francisco. He had not made any definite arrangement, but that he will establish a branch of his theatrical enterprises here may be regarded as certain. What he wants is to fill the gap between San Francisco and Los Angeles, so that a company coming south from Portland via San Francisco may strike a central point in the valley for a passing show. It was stated yesterday that if Mr. Walter does not secure the Barton he will try to get a 20-year lease of some desirable lot and build a theater at once.

R. H. AUSTIN'S SUIT.

Awarded Damages Against the Fresno Water Company.

Yesterday afternoon R. H. Austin was awarded $150 damages in his suit against the Fresno Water Company for shutting off the water supply to his house for two days without giving him any previous warning. Mr. Austin had tendered the water company money in payment in advance for water; but it had been refused. The law is strict in regard to water and gas companies shutting off the supply of water or gas.

At the request of the owner of the house which Mr. Austin was occupying, the water company had shut off the water. After two days Mr. Austin himself turned the water on. The plea of the defense was that they must follow the directions of the proprietor of a house, and not the tenant. But in renting the house Mr. Austin was to have the water with it.

The defendant gave notice of appeal to the superior court.

Verdict for the Defendant.

The trial of the civil case of Hobbs & Parsons vs. George W. Fuller occupied the attention of Justice Austin and a jury yesterday afternoon. George A. Nourse represented Hobbs & Parsons, and Mark Walker was the defendant's attorney. The plaintiffs sued for $73.08, alleged to be due them from the defendant for money advanced in excess of the value of raisins and fruit received. After a short deliberation the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

East Side Committee at Work.

L. Ruggles of Dinuba, a member of the East Side committee appointed to secure a right of way from Fresno to various points on the Porterville branch, was in Fresno yesterday on business connected with the work of the committee. Mr. Ruggles is confident that a very satisfactory showing of business can be made to the new road by the east side towns, in addition to securing right of way and depot sites.

A Botanical Expedition.

Lynn Cody and William Potter, two High school students, returned last evening from a three-days' trip to the foothills gathering flowers for the study of botany in the High school. The boys are well satisfied with the trip, having secured a number of rare and many other plants and flowers. They went up as far as Toll House, and part way up the mountain.

Rorphuro Wins.

The suit of Maurice Rorphuro vs. George E. Church for $32 has been decided in favor of the plaintiff by Justice Austin. This was the case in which George E. Church refused to pay a bill contracted by Mrs. Church before their divorce. She had bought clothing for one of their sons from Rorphuro, who was running a store at the time.

Police Detail.

Following is the police detail for May: J. F. Barrett, night, I and H streets and trains; George Matheson, night, J and K streets; R. P. Russell, night, Chinatown; Antone George, night, headquarters; Henry Russell, night, suburbs east of railroad track; Gus Anderson, day, south of Mariposa street; Peter Caufield, day, north of Mariposa street.

Judge S. L. Carter, Frank J. Burleigh and Alexander Gordon went to Madera yesterday morning and returned in the evening.

A DAY OF PICNICS

Rain Fell on the Just and the Unjust.

TARGET SHOOTING AT KINGSBURG

The Fetichistic Rabbit Paw—Tents Collapse—Various Scenes and Incidents.

From Thursday's Daily.

Yesterday being the first of May was the time set apart for picnics, and if the weather had been as fine as it gave promise of in the morning, the several picnics and excursions would have been satisfactory. But the rain that came in the afternoon spoiled the day. The people who went with feathers flying in the sunshine of morning, and with summer ulsters flaunting to the breezes, came home at night with feathers at half mast and their ulsters bedraggled like the banners of the rebellious Absolem trailing through Jerusalem.

Picnic parties went in sundry directions. Several carriage loads headed for the San Joaquin, and came back at night one by one without flourish of trumpets.

But the chief attraction of the day was at Kingsburg, where the beauty and the chivalry of three counties met to celebrate the advent of May. Tulare and Fresno made up most of the assembly, but large delegations came from Kings. Bands of music were on hand. There were games of both pleasure and profit. A merry-go-round, propelled by horse, edified the rising generation. Louis Scholler opened a saloon, and that supplied additional sinews for the picnic. Three companies of militia were deployed for target practice. These bodies of troops were not large, but were veterans of of a hundred butts. They were Companies C and F of Fresno and E of Visalia. They met to try their nerve in a contest for points.

The result of the shooting was as follows:

Company E—Sons 36, Byrd 44, Thomas 41, Mixter 41, Beck 42, Ward 42, Pendergrass 28, Glynn 41, Norboe 32, Renick 41; total score 388 out of a possible 500 points, being an average of 38.8 for each man in the team.

Company F—E. T. Walcott 40, C. H. Hodge 30, A. G. Perry 39, A. Zipperlen 35, G. W. Jones 42, W. J. Kellogg 39, F. W. Hansen 33, G. R. Andrews 40, O. C. Hart 31, O. F. Packard 32; total score 374, being an average of 37.4 for each man in the team.

Company C—Connow 41, Morgan 40, Devlin 37, McGee 33, Noyes 33, Norton 33, Brooks 38, Wallace 37, Trout 35, Parker 34; total score 366, being an average of 36.6 for each man in the team.

The team medal was awarded to Company E, and the medal for the highest individual score went to Private Byrd of Company E, his score being 44, the highest made.

The Fresno boys speak in the highest terms of the marksmanship of the Visalians, but there is a powerful suspicion that the fetichistic rabbit paw which has been the cloud by day and the pillar of fire by night to the Visalia militia, had something to do with the luck. Captain Byrnes of company E has had the rabbit paw for a long time, and his men will not enter a contest without it. They think it exercises some charm over their guns. It begins to look that way. Yesterday before beginning the shooting he rubbed his men's guns with the paw, and they won as usual.

When the whirlwind whipped the tent from its stakes during the shooting, and disconcerted the Fresno boys, the Visalians fired away and pinned their faith to the rabbit paw.

An officer from Tulare county came down like a wolf on the fold, and arrested Louis Scholler for running a saloon without a license. The saloon was closed the rest of the afternoon. Mr. Scholler had license in Fresno county, but his saloon was just across the line in Tulare. He had also applied for a license in Tulare county and had paid for it, but by some accident had not received the license.

The storm came suddenly in the afternoon, and the picnic grounds were soon tenticss. The canvas under which the men stood while engaged at target practice collapsed, as already mentioned. The large tent which covered the merry-go-round shared the same fate. It fell on the horse and put a stop to his perambulations, but did not break any bones.

The rains came, the winds blew, the floods descended, and the picnickers had a sorry time of it. The long grass made promenading very much like bathing in the surf, except that there was not quite water enough for swimming. Bathing suits were also scarce. The people began to pack off for home. There were 320 went down on the excursion train from Fresno. They felt thankful when they found themselves again on board, and on the way home. Strugglers from the picnic grounds continued to wander into Fresno up to a late hour last night.

GARFIELD LETTER.

Local News and Social Items of the Neighborhood.

J. W. Browne and R. M. Trautwein made a business trip to Fresno Tuesday.

E. W. Williams is visiting his father at Goshen.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Trautwein were the guests of J. W. Browne Saturday and Sunday.

B. F. Parkes has improved so much in health that he resumed assessment work again Monday.

Our school closed last Monday. A short program was rendered. A number of visitors were present. The children at Garfield are kind and obedient, thus making it easy for the teacher to do good work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Browne entertained the following guests Saturday evening: The Messrs. R. M. Trautwein, E. W. Williams, A. B. Trautwein, Peter Donahoo, G. W. Owen; Mesdames Theo, Ferguson and A. B. Trautwein; Misses Minta and Sadie Owen. Some excellent music was given after which dinner was served.

Mesdames D. W. Smith and Theo Ferguson of Easton were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Owen Saturday and Sunday.

The following guests were entertained at E. F. Parkes' Saturday evening: Messrs. William Lester, Joe Reyburn, Ernest Elmore, Charles Reyburn, Edward Kerr, Mrs. Kerr and Misses Suele Elmore and Birdie Lester.

Roy Williams graduated at our school this year. Four have graduated in Mr. Trautwein's school since he came here.

The rain interfered with the picnicking on the San Joaquin river Saturday. Quite a crowd was present, but the program was postponed till next Saturday, as other schools expect to join us. Remember the day—Saturday, May 4th. Everybody is invited. PHŒNIX.

The Whist Club.

The North Side Whist Club held its weekly meeting last night at the residence of Doctor and Mrs. B. B. Cory. Six games were played, in which Mrs. J. E. Brown took the first prize, with a score of fifty points. C. H. Markham won the booby prize with a score of 28. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Shoemaker of the South Side Club were participants. The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Bedford.

Strawberries are in all their glory.

WHAT IS WANTED.

A Woman's Opinion of the Equal Suffrage Movement.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The question whether women want the ballot in order to gain their freedom or for the right to govern, is one that we do not just like the tenor of. The first part of the proposition has the appearance or tendency to degrade us, and the second part seems to proclaim a little too much egotism in assuming that we can make better conditions. We admit that we are subject to laws that restrict us from certain privileges that men possess, but as for the bond of slavery under which so many chafe and fret, we claim that those chains were never forged by man's hands alone, and were we granted equal rights today, those fetters would still be around us.

The right to vote would undoubtedly give to women all the rights they demand, but it would not liberate them from the responsibilities and consequences that go to make up the lives of women. The laws of nature and the laws of man will ever be in conflict, if women ever make any attempt to violate or evade them.

We were created and destined to bear the heaviest burdens of life, and as true women we should bear them bravely and honorably, therefore do not let us degrade our nobility by calling ourselves slaves. The Supreme Ruler has given women certain inalienable rights and privileges that no man can remove or destroy, and for which they are under no obligation to him; and woman should never abdicate one iota of these rights. She may, and should, claim more, but in so doing she should not consider or even intimate that she is a slave, for she should not relinquish or dishonor even in the slightest degree the rights she has and always will own. If we wish to be successful we must be just, as well as sincere, and we must acknowledge the truth that men are not our only would-be tyrants. Women are as unjust and unmerciful to each other in their ways as men have been in their methods. There can be no legislative code that will place women in any different position unless she has the co-operation of her own sex. It is to the women that we must look for assistance in gaining the many more privileges that we claim as our rights, and especially must we look to women for a single and more elevated standard of morals, for women condemn, and are more unrelenting to their fallen sisters than the men are, and women are more apt to condone the faults and failings of men than their fellow men are.

So we consider that we would rather not use the word "freedom," but the better one "progression." May every woman that advocates equal suffrage promote herself into a wider and better field of action. She must educate herself to a higher standard of true womanhood, whereby she can act as her real sentiments dictate, thereby proving by her deeds as well as by her theories that she is worthy of the rights she claims by the ballot.

As for women wishing the ballot for the right to govern, this idea may mean a great deal more than the words at first sight seem to imply. If it is intended to signify that they are anxious for the scrambling for offices and for making political office seekers of themselves in general, as far as we are concerned individually, and as far as my observation of others would indicate, we most positively say no.

We do not deny that women are mentally capable of holding office, and if a woman desires and is so situated that she can fulfill those duties without any sacrifice of her home life, then, we would say, let her be elected to office. But the divine trust of wife and motherhood should be the paramount object of a woman's life, and nothing should ever cause her to neglect them.

Among the first principles of a child's training should be those that tend toward the higher education that will increase and create better conditions. That will cause the making of more exemplary wives and husbands, and consequently more happy homes.

Disguise the fact as we may, women are not physically fitted by nature to hold office at any and all times, and then many women would not like the notoriety that would naturally result from holding a public office. Yet a woman can quietly and modestly place her ballot in the box and then resume her home duties without any more detriment to her family than if she had attended a church lecture.

So, as a rule, we do not believe that women desire the ballot for any especial privilege of holding office. One of nature's first laws demands a resting place for the male and female, and women are the acknowledged sovereigns of that empire, and men are so constituted that they must rely upon women for the necessary comforts of a happy home life, and it is a prerogative that no woman should resign for the pleasure of governing a nation. For in destroying the home link we remove the principal bulwarks of civilization. When women attain the right to vote, the question of government will easily be adjusted, for we hope that woman will by her ballot assist those men or women into office that are best fitted and qualified to benefit their country and themselves.

When woman have the ballot they should value it as their lives, and give their support to no unworthy man or woman. The question of sex should not influence them, and we trust that no one will ever have the impression that a woman would vote for a woman simply for the sake of placing her in power. Let her vote be given to those who are in favor of temperance and justice. We must remember that we, too, are but human beings, and as such are liable to commit many errors, and should we have the power or right to govern we might make many fatal mistakes, so we would wish not so much for the power to govern as for the strength to retain the rights that we now have, and to exert our influence to such an extent that we may establish such a code of laws and equal rights that all may be substantially benefited.

S. E. W.

Fresno, April 30.

THE BOXING CONTEST.

Stewart Carter Training Hard at Caruthers.

Stewart Carter, who is training at Caruthers for the boxing contest to take place before the Athletic club in this city on May 11th between himself and Louis Payen of Sacramento, was visited last Sunday by Emory Donahoo, the president of the Athletic club. Mr. Donahoo reports that Carter is training hard and expresses himself confident of winning the match.

The following is what a correspondent in the Olympic, a San Francisco paper devoted to athletic sports, says of the coming match:

Then comes Stewart Carter and Louis Payen of the Sacramento club. This, no doubt, will prove quite an interesting bout, although I firmly believe Stewart is making a big mistake in giving away nine pounds, as he is weighing but 138, and nine pounds is a terrible handicap. Payen, from what I hear, is a very good man, and must be to have stopped Bates the way he did recently at Sacramento. Then, again, Stewart is just recovering from a long siege of rheumatism, which will be bound to tell on him if it is a fast and furious fight. The chances are that it will be a very even go, with Carter a little the cleverer.

William L. Maxwell, who was recommended to the city trustees by the fire department to drive hose cart No. 1, which place was made vacant by the discharge of T. L. Hunter, will fill that position from today until the board meets. Whether he will occupy the place permanently depends on the action of the board.

WITH HOOK AND LINE

SCRAPS FROM A FISHERMAN'S NOTE BOOK.

Suggestions as to How to Stock the Streams of Fresno County.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—The young sportsman has said: "Fishing is an old man's pastime." Now, unless The Man About Town is an incurable rheumatic, or has both feet in the grave and is compelled to use crutches, I think he will find that in this state of California, and even in the county of Fresno, there are fish worthy of our skill. So don't go back home, I beg of you. Don't go, but let us away to the mountains, and we will whip a stream that I know of and rest in the shade of the alders and swap lies—I beg pardon—fish stories after a dinner of trout and flapjacks. No, don't go home, for they say the rainbow trout is in Kings river, and if he is, we will fish for him there, and he must be a sharp old fellow indeed if The Man About Town does not bring him to creel. But perhaps we can't go a-fishing today; so let us talk about it. I like to bring up those old times. It's the way to keep one's hair from turning gray, and it makes one feel like a boy again.

Away back in the '70's I had an invitation to visit a friend at Detroit, Mich. "Billy" was then superintendent of Ferry's seed farm, and he wrote to his brother "Dan" and I to come up and go fishing on St. Clair flats. You see, he knew our failings, and that we could not refuse an invitation like that. "Dan" had left a leg in Southern Missouri in '62, and had to use a cork one, but in spite of this he was a good fishing companion and could enjoy a half day in the field for quail in the season.

Well, to shorten the story, we accepted that invitation and bought tickets on the first excursion going to Niagara Falls on the Canada Southern. We left the train where the road crosses the river below Detroit, and went up to the city in a little packet that ran from Toledo to Detroit at that time. It was a nice trip after our dusty ride by rail; and, after being almost run down by a big transportation steamer, we landed and walked straight for the gate like an honest man would, when, lo, a big policeman had us by the shoulder, and bade us hold on a minute. "Wh-what's the matter?" we blurted out. "Didn't you come over in the packet?" "Ye-ye-yes, sir." "We will have to look into your grips then, gentlemen." "Oh, all right! You'll find in mine some clean linen and a fishing outfit, and in my friend's the same."

From Detroit to the St. Clair Flats, across the lake is thirty-two miles, and we went up by steamer the next day. Government dredge boats have opened a channel through the Flats, and they have builded a ship canal where the water enters St. Clair lake. The dredgings formed an island, and an enterprising Yankee built on it the Star Island house, for the accommodation of sportsmen and fishermen. Here is where I got my first introduction to Micropteres Nigricans, or the Big Mouth black bass.

All the punters had been engaged, and a party from Lexington, Ky., had bought every chub minnow, and thus secured every bit of bass bait, and they would not sell those minnows for five dollars apiece. Just think of it—minnows at five dollars apiece!

We made the acquaintance of Bedford, the fisherman for the hotel, through our landlord, and after a little coaxing he said, "Well, fellows, I have not taken out a party for over a year, but I rather like the looks of you, and I'll go."

The first day we spent in perch fishing and Bedford knew just where to anchor our boat so that we could catch the biggest fish. "For," said he, "the big fish are on the outside of the school in deep water, the little fellows in shoal water." Punters who are treated like men ought to be treated put a party where they can catch big fish. If they don't like the party they are sure to catch little fish. Our landlord said we had three of the finest strings of fish that had ever been brought to the hotel. You say, "I thought so! He will show very soon that he believes he has caught the biggest, yes, the very biggest fish," but wait a little and be patient.

Well, next day our punter took us out for bass, but with perch minnows we did not get a bite. On our way back to the hotel we found the old gentleman of the party from Kentucky. We hailed him, "Well, what luck?" "The best I ever had in my life," said he, "but I have lost several hooks and when this one is gone I'll have to go in. Can you sell me some hooks?" Being spokesman for our party, I told him that I had plenty of books, but they were not for sale. "Here is a half dozen snelled on gimp that you are welcome to, sir."

After looking at the hooks, his eyes fairly sparkled as he said, "What luck have you had today? Oh! I know we have every bit of bass bait on the Flats." Turning to his punter he said, "Jim, those chubs are worth $5 apiece to us, but I want these gentlemen to catch some bass. Put ten or a dozen of the best ones into their minnow bucket." We thanked him, but would not take his gift. Then he tried to induce me to stay over for another day, "and if you only will, you shall go out with me in my own boat and I'll see that you catch the finest bass you ever saw."

When the old gentleman came in that evening he had for his catch that day, twenty-three black bass that weighed 108 pounds, the largest about six and one-half pounds. That was the finest string of bass I ever saw, and I have caught hundreds of them.

How we went back to Detroit on the steamer that night by moonlight, and sat in the bow and sang, and listened to the little band play "Grandfather's Clock" for the first time; how next day we visited old Fort Wayne; how the sentinel at the gate came to a "present arms" at sight of my companion's Grand Army blue; how we returned the salute, then walked on and rambled over the old fort and speculated on how long it would take those guns to knock the town of Windsor (across the river in Canada) to pieces, how—Hello! are you asleep? Wake up! As we were saying, that was the finest string of bass we ever saw.

The black bass makes its nest by cleaning every bit of dirt and slime from the gravel. The spawn or eggs are then glued to the gravel and the female watches carefully that no fish feed from the spawn. But the carp will feed upon the eggs of any fish they can master. I have seen a bass take a minnow across the middle of the body and run away with him, and at a safe distance from the nest spit him out, turn and hustle another off in the same way.

I believe we have waters in this state that could be used for bass streams, but I feel that it would be useless to stock any waters unless they are first stocked with the natural food of the fish.

With plenty of brook chubs in the streams the black bass will live, thrive, and furnish a fine food for all those who have the will and the skill to go a fishing.

The black bass will not feed to any extent while nesting, and I would have the same feeling for a man that would catch one at that time, that I would have for a man who would kill a hen on her nest of eggs. M. S. HOLLAND.

James E. Lawson, "the Boy Evangelist," will preach at the First Baptist church next Sunday night.

Quite a heavy rain fell at Hanford on Wednesday afternoon and night. It caused a hasty adjournment of two picnics.

THE MERCURY'S WHOPPER.

First Snake Story of the Season From Madera.

When the books are opened on the day of judgment, and a final settlement with the inhabitants of earth is called for, the Madera Mercury's snake editor will have to gird up his loins and answer for the following:

Mrs. Tooker has noticed on several occasions that the cow when brought home at night did not give any milk, and that her udder was wet as if the cow had been recently milked. It was thought that some one who wanted the milk worse than the owner of the cow did, had milked the animal. It happened that way on several occasions, and they began to believe that the cow was being milked by some of the tramps which pass through here or camp in the neighborhood of the house.

One day a neighbor was passing the lot in which the cow was staked and was attracted to the animal by her bellowing. On approaching the cow the surprised neighbor saw a big bull snake coiled around of the cow's hind legs and industriously sucking the cow's milk from the udder. The snake remained there until every drop of milk was drawn from the cow, and then uncoiled itself and crawled off and went down a hole in the ground near by.

It is believed that the snake has been getting the milk for several weeks.

Carp and Catfish.

From the Kern County Californian.

Catfish and carp, now so plentiful in our streams, if skinned and placed in a brine strong enough to float an egg for twelve hours, then smoked, are in a condition to keep, and are better eating than when fresh. Carp should always be skinned, not scaled. The objectionable flavor is in the skin. Place a pan of sawdust in a barrel; ignite with live coals or by sprinkling a little sulphur over it and lighting with a match. The latter way prevents to some extent insects attacking the fish. Keep in a cool, dark place. They are fine eating.

HUNTING INDIANS.

AN OFFICER'S EXPERIENCE AT THE WORK.

The Unsophisticated Children of Nature Are Comparatively Helpless.

"Indians, as a rule, are comparatively easy to catch," said Deputy Sheriff Ben Merritt in a talk with a REPUBLICAN reporter last evening. "I think that a man who understands Indians and their ways could get murderer Haslett in a week. I was constable in the Madera foothills four years and I had considerable experience with Indians. They were continually fighting among themselves, and Indian hunting was almost all I did during the four years.

"I had occasion to become well posted on the ways of the red men, their customs, their laws as they might be termed, and the nature of the Indians themselves. I can say that I was fairly successful in my official work among them.

"There is no doubt that Haslett is at present among his own people, the Chuckchance tribe. The other tribes will not harbor him, as Indians of different tribes have no love for one another. Of course the fugitive is not among white people. Haslett will also want to be near his squaw, an Indian's attachment to his squaw being remarkable.

"The territory of the tribe is about twenty miles square. Haslett will not go outside these limits. He will wander about keeping out of sight as much as possible, only appearing at the rancherias to get food. This will be readily given him, as Indians are very generous to each other. Had Haslett killed an Indian of his own tribe he would have had enemies among them; but as he killed a white man all will assist him, thinking that he probably did the right thing.

"Indians have a mortal dread of 'sheriffs,' as they call all officers. They all treat an officer with the greatest courtesy and respect. It seldom occurs that an Indian resists an officer. If a 'bad Indian' is wanted the most difficult thing is to find him. His arrest is easy.

"The way I should proceed to capture Haslett," continued the deputy sheriff, "would be to go alone and camp among Haslett's people. I would openly announce that I had come to stay until I got my man. Furthermore, I would confidentially give it out that that it was my personal opinion that, if recaptured, Haslett would not be harshly dealt with. These facts would be communicated to the fugitive by his friends, and in all probability he would be induced to come and give himself up, because he realizes that the result will be capture anyway.

"On the other hand, if he should not see fit to give himself up, he could be run down easily. As I stated before, Haslett will have to go to the rancherias for food.

"By making inquiries at these places and following him up one would find him. As to getting information from other Indians concerning the criminal's whereabouts, that is an easy matter. If an Indian is misinforming you it can readily be detected on his countenance. An Indian has not the ability of some Caucasians to stand up and tell a lie with apparent sincerity and without a twitch in the face. The result is that an officer can usually persuade a misinforming Indian to tell what he knows.

"Of course there are exceptions to all rules. I was once after an Indian murderer who never visited any of his brother Indians. He kept to the brush and lived on grass roots and other food he could pick up. I could find no trace of him, but I was satisfied he would not go outside the limits of his tribe. The only way to catch him was to run upon him accidentally, and after a week's diligent search I was successful. We had a sudden meeting on a trail through some dense brush.

"In many cases an officer can induce an Indian to come and give himself up, as I have stated. Again, Indians are easily run down, owing to an experienced man's ability to obtain straight information from other Indians concerning him. The dread which Indians have for the 'sheriff' is also of great assistance to officers."

A MOUNTAIN DITCH.

Water for the Mountain View Gold Mine.

The mine at Mountain View, in Madera county, recently purchased by a syndicate represented by Alexander Womble, is to be developed and worked as rapidly as practicable. A ditch is now being dug across the mountains by which water will be led from the north fork of the San Joaquin to the mine, a distance of several miles. It is said that no serious obstacle is in the way of delivering plenty of water at the mine for all necessary purposes.

It is thought that the stamp mill soon to be in working order at the mine can be operated by water power, and by this means a great saving in fuel can be made, and the cost of crushing the ore will be greatly lessened, besides having abundance of water at hand for other purposes.

May day picnics seem to have been a failure pretty much everywhere. But the rain was worth more than the picnics.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SAFFAR THE PENMAN.

AN ARMENIAN'S NOVEL WAY OF ADVERTISING.

He Wants Patrons for his Tailoring Business and Writes Strange Letters.

Abraham Saffar, formerly a subject of the sultan of Turkey, but now one of the Armenian colony in Fresno, has some singular notions of freedom in the land of the brave and the free in which he has elected to make his home.

Mr. Saffar is by occupation a tailor, and occupies a little shanty on I street in front of Marshall & Wilson's nursery yard. It would appear that Mr. Saffar, who is blest with a wife and two children, considers that the world owes him a living, but is not discharging its obligation. It is one of Mr. Saffar's misfortunes that he has a very limited knowledge of English, spoken or written. He is somewhat of a letter writer, and being desirous of making his American neighbors know and feel that they ought to do something for him in the tailoring line, he has penned some communications that seemed likely to be misconstrued at first.

Parker Lyon was the recipient of one of these missives, which he handed to a REPUBLICAN reporter, explaining that Saffar had been around to him and his neighbors a number of times, and no one could make anything out of what he said. Mr. Lyon seemed apprehensive that the allusion to the "scissors" in the letter signified that it was with such an instrument Mr. Saffar proposed to explore the vulnerable portions of his anatomy. Following is an exact copy of the letter:

"dear sir long time to spend this bizness and to proper did frend chop long enemy beloz auer this bizues. You are landlez to divide and bizues a closer commed. Rates Kutner cold stein and to such this day cake cate and scissors.

"A. SAFFAR.

"1895 April 19

"Fresno, Cal."

The only parts of this epistle which are intelligible to ordinary mortals are the allusion to the long time Mr. Saffar has been waiting for business; the reference to the Kutner-Goldstein Co., and the scissors, the implements of the tailors' trade, in which Mr. Saffar desires a larger run of custom.

Paul Ruben & Son have likewise been favored with a letter and sundry visits from Mr. Saffar. The letter runs thus:

"dear sirs—long time to gon bizness to show me som wher I shall go my scissors. A. Saffar.

"1895 April 22."

Mrs. Mock, an employe of the Kutner-Goldstein Company, has received a call from Mr. Saffar, who has not yet succeeded in making her understand what he wants. Another person impertuned was Supervisor Garrett, at whose house Saffar called. He succeeded in badly scaring Mrs. Garrett.

A REPUBLICAN reporter called on Saffar yesterday and tried to get him to explain his motives for writing the letters. Saffar was very anxious to get the epistles into his possession, but was told that they belonged to the persons to whom they were addressed, and that letter writing was not the safest thing in the world, even in a free country. One of the letters had passed through the mail.

Rev. A. Vartanian, the minister of the Armenian congregation here, said that Saffar came from Batlis, the same town in Armenia of which he was himself a native. He thought there was nothing the matter with Saffar except that he did not understand the language or customs of this country, and that the lack of business had preyed on his mind.

IT WAS NOT WOOTTON.

An Old Man Who Died in Arizona.

City Marshal Woy yesterday received the following letter:

"CHIEF OF POLICE, FRESNO, CAL.—DEAR SIR: The picture of William Wootton, as it appears in the Examiner of the 24th instant, looks somewhat like an old gentleman, who was here a week or so and disappeared, and his body was found some sixteen miles from here about two weeks after his disappearance. During the week he stayed here none found out his name, or his business. All efforts at identification were futile. The body of this man was found on June 22, 1893. I write this to you hoping it may be of some service to you. Yours respectfully,

"M. M. CROCKER, M. D.

"Gila Bend, Arizona, March 27, 1895."

Wootton did not disappear until February 1, 1894, so the man who died in 1893 could not have been Wootton.

SPRECKELS RETURNS HOME.

A Railroad Committee Will Shortly Visit Fresno.

Claus Spreckels, who has been on a visit to Hanford and Visalia, returned to San Francisco yesterday. In an interview with Henry Miller in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, it was stated that Mr. Spreckels would probably make Fresno his next stopping place. But, if such was his plan, he changed it and returned direct to San Francisco.

It is announced that a committee representing the Valley road will shortly visit this city and will confer with the business men as to what Fresno will be expected to do to forward the enterprise. The exact date of the committee's visit has not been fixed, or at least, it has not been announced.

OFF FOR ALASKA.

An Expedition to the Mines of the Distant North.

A party of twenty Fresno people will leave San Francisco next Sunday in a schooner, chartered for the purpose, for the head of Cook's inlet, Alaska, a mining region about 300 miles west of Yukon mines. The expedition has been organized by Frank Dusy, and the schooner chartered and equipped by C. D. Ladd. They go with provisions and implements sufficient to last at least one year. The cost for the voyage is $50 for each person and $10 a ton for freight. Those who desire can return to San Francisco in October by the same schooner.

Among the party are: Frank Dusy, Bob Atkinson, J. C. Young, Charles Woods, Mr. Hurd, Mr. Bernhart and Chris Lannan of Selma, Tom Williams, Ernest Cunningham, Theo. Indamudy, Mr. Davies and Ed Menett of Fresno, Mr. Rose of Clovis, Mr. Nedry of Clifton, Mr. Edwards of Prairie and Mr. Johnson of San Francisco.

Arrangements have been made with members of the party by which the REPUBLICAN will hear from them when opportunity offers.

Sheepmen will not take their herds to the mountains this year till late. There is plenty of feed on the plains.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENTS.

PROFESSOR DE YOE IS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

Hurled From His Buckboard and Rendered Unconscious—Another Mishap Averted.

Professor De Yoe, late of Madera, but now of this city, met with an accident yesterday morning that came near proving fatal.

The Professor, who has already made his mark in the musical world here, took his buckboard and went up to the depot at 11 a.m. to fetch his trunks. He had been boarding with his friend, Dr. Paddock, at 1610 I street, and had completed preparations to go to housekeeping on M street, adjoining the residence of Judge Harris. Just as he started from the depot the tongue of the vehicle slipped out of the neck-yoke and the horses became unmanageable. The Professor is a big man, but the horses dashed on down Front street past the Ogle house till near the corner of the city park opposite Louis Einstein's store. Mr. De Yoe made a final effort to arr